

THE HISTORY OF PATTERSON SCHOOL
CALDWELL COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

A Thesis
Presented to
the Faculty of the Graduate School
Appalachian State Teachers College

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Arts in Social Studies

by
Doris Brenda Sparks
August 1961

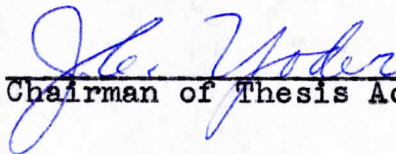
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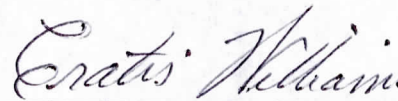
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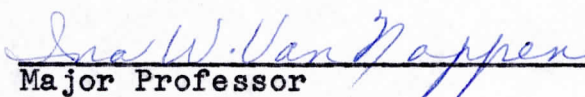
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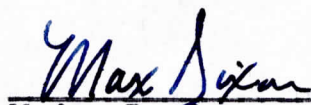
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The history of Patterson School, Legerwood, Caldwell County, North Carolina, is unique and rich in tradition from its beginning in 1909 until the present year of 1961. It offered academic and vocational services to meet the educational needs of the boys in the mountain area of North Carolina before public school education was available. As the society has changed, the school has altered its services to meet the changing demands. As a result of these challenges and its continued individual services, the school has become a picturesque and original college preparatory school. The respect and admiration which present and former students feel for the school are proof that it successfully achieves its aims and objectives. The history of Patterson School has been written in the hope of preserving the record of its achievement and to create a greater appreciation for and understanding of the services offered by it.

Most of the topics used in the history were developed chronologically. With several subjects it seemed more effective to use topical development. The archives of the school and records of the minutes of the Patterson School Board of Directors were used. In the search for significant information, copies of the Lenoir News, the Lenoir News-Topic, the

Patterson School News, periodicals, and other publications were used. Interviews were held with both former and present members of the faculty and student body.

Through the years, Patterson has continued to train young men. Its aim and objective has been to train them first as Christians and secondly as citizens of the world. The world has undergone many changes since Patterson School was founded in 1909. In order to meet the demands of these changes, the educational program has been altered; but the emphasis on the Christian life has remained the same. Patterson School, no doubt, will continue to offer quality education to its students. It will continue to design its services to meet the needs of a changing and advancing society.

PREFACE

The purpose of this thesis was to present the history of Patterson School, Legerwood, Caldwell County, North Carolina, from its beginning in 1909 until the present year of 1961. A study of the school had not been made previously, and the writer felt that it was a worth-while project. The history of the school is unique and one that should be preserved. The Patterson School is the only preparatory school for boys owned by the Episcopal Church in the state of North Carolina. It is hoped that this work will help to create a greater appreciation for and understanding of the services offered by Patterson School.

In this study the rich tradition of the school is presented. The aims and objectives of the school and the ways in which they have been accomplished are traced through the years. The services of the school to its student body and the alterations made to meet the demands of a changing society are developed.

In tracing the history of Patterson School, the archives of the school and records of the minutes of the Patterson School Board of Directors were used. In the careful search for illustrative information, copies of the Lenoir News, the Lenoir News-Topic, the Patterson School News, periodicals, and other publications were used. Fire destroyed the records of Patterson

School, and information for the years 1913-1933 is extremely limited. By use of the available sources and by means of interviews with both former and present members of the faculty and student body, the history of Patterson School is presented.

Without the generous assistance and enthusiastic interest of the faculty and staff of Patterson School, much of the information used in this thesis could not have been collected. Mr. George F. Wiese, superintendent of Patterson School, and Miss Frances M. Chester, registrar, were especially helpful in giving advice and in pursuing information. They provided the pictures that have been used.

Miss Frances B. McNulty, a former teacher at Patterson, graciously assisted and shared facts for the years 1924-1940. Mr. J. C. Hawkins, Mr. Edward Bush, Mr. Thomas Trott, the Reverend Mr. William Compton, Mr. Harold Gault, Mr. Johnston Christenbury, and others gave valuable information during interviews at the 1960 meeting of the Patterson School Alumni Association.

I am indebted to Mr. Kearney Pierce, editor of the Lenoir News-Topic, and to members of his staff. Their cooperation and assistance were indispensable.

To the members of my thesis committee I am grateful for guidance and expert advice. Dr. J. C. Yoder, chairman; Dr. Ina Van Noppen, and Dr. Max Dixon made important and stimulating suggestions. They were most encouraging and helpful.

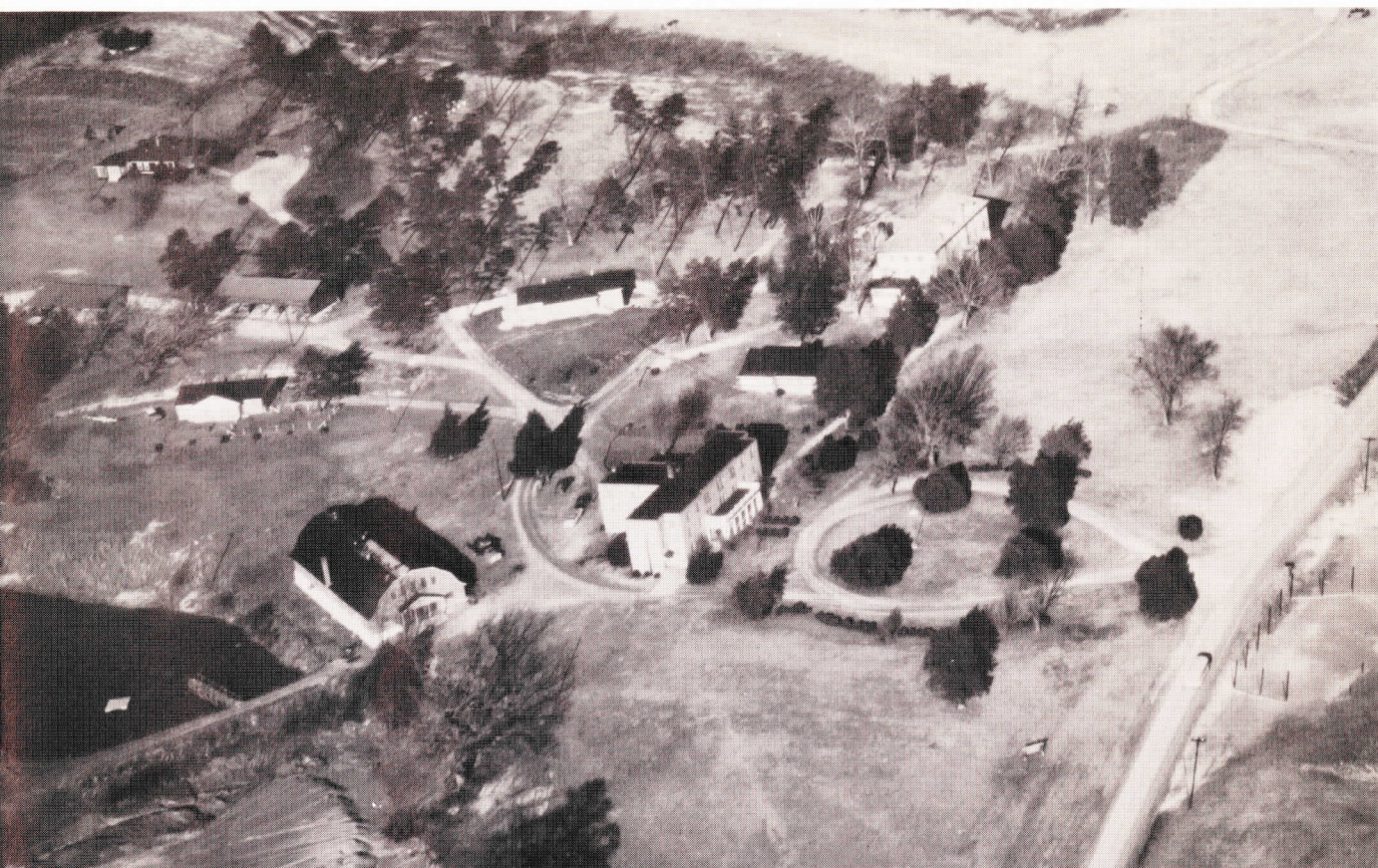


Figure 1. Aerial View of Patterson School

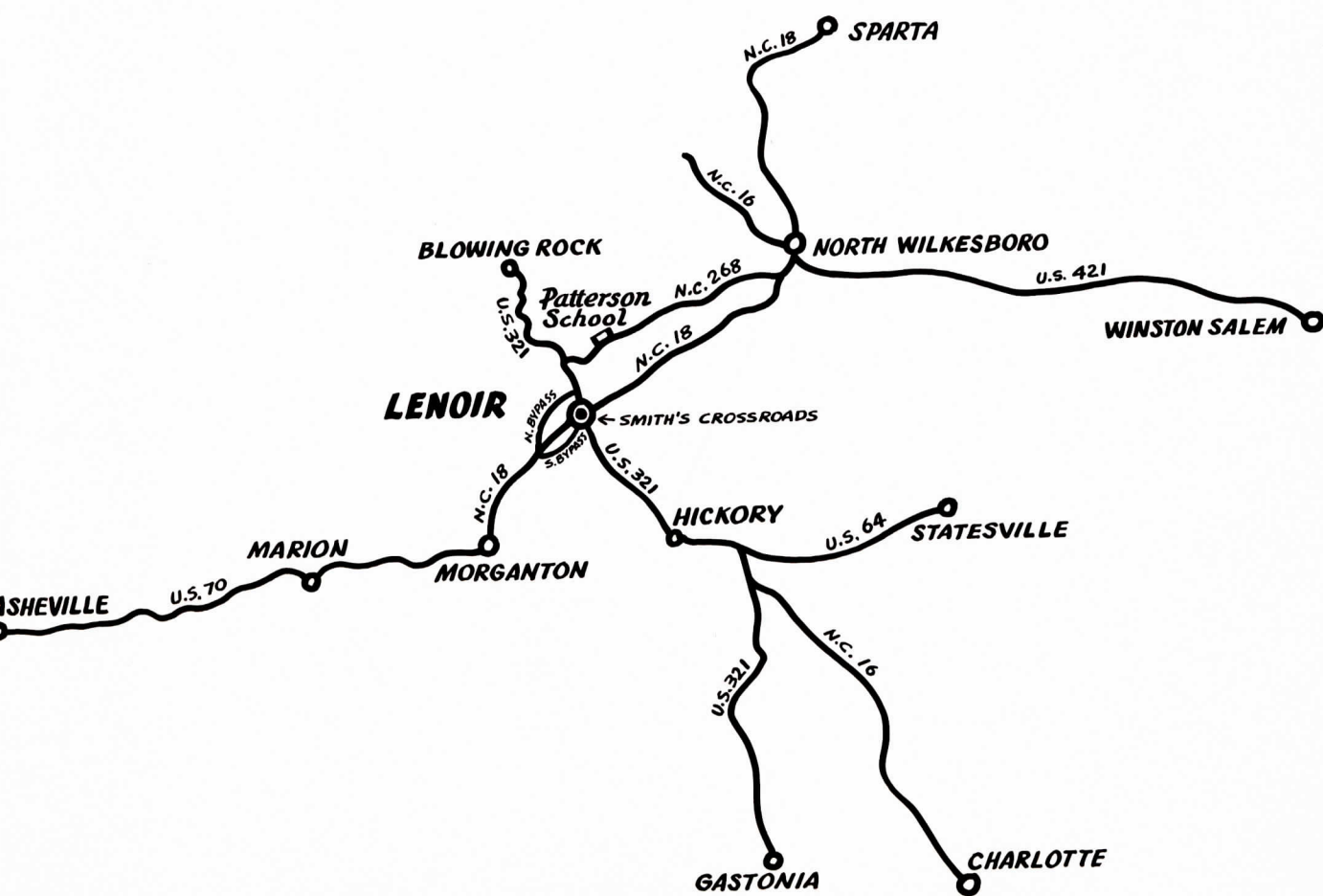


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CHAPTER I

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF PALMYRA IN THE HAPPY VALLEY AND A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MR. SAMUEL LEGERWOOD PATTERSON

Read the rede of this old roof tree;
Here be trust fast; opinion free;
Knightly right hand; Christian knee;
Truth in all things; wit in some;
Laughter open, slander dumb.

These fragmentary lines are all that can now be recalled of an inscription in the hall of an English manor house belonging, I think, to Lord Lytton. We fortunate ones who knew Palmyra feel that it would have been equally appropriate for the old home with the four front doors that for a century were open to greet generation after generation, not only of kith and kin, but the stranger within the gates; doubly welcome were the penniless and friendless. Through those doors entered the sick to be nursed back to health; the weary and discouraged to be cheered and strengthened; the brides to be welcomed into the family; the babies to be properly admired; the aged to renew their youth; the young to frolic; and when the end came, out of them passed the blessed dead, to be tenderly carried to the little Chapel of Rest at the top of the hill. Such was Palmyra in Happy Valley, with the Yadkin River flowing through the meadows and mountains round about her.¹

The tract of land on which Palmyra was built was given by General William Lenoir of Fort Defiance in Happy Valley to his daughter, Ann, for a wedding gift. Ann Lenoir Jones and her husband, General Edmund Jones, built a square house of red brick with a small porch in front.² Palmyra apparently

¹Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, "Palmyra in the Happy Valley," Charlotte Daily Observer, August 20, 1911.

²Thomas Felix Hickerson, Happy Valley--History and Geneology (Published by the author), p. 63.

was built between 1812 and 1815. Many years ago a brick was found in the building with the date 1812 and the name "Edmund Jones" on it. From old letters still in existence, it is certain Palmyra was standing in 1815.³

When General and Mrs. Jones died in 1839 and 1838, respectively, Palmyra was inherited by their youngest and only surviving son, Edmund Jones. Phebe Caroline Jones Patterson (Mrs. Samuel Finley Patterson), daughter of General Jones, inherited property in Mississippi from her father's estate. Mrs. Patterson, who was then living in Wilkesboro, North Carolina, wanted Palmyra to use as her home. It has been said that Edmund Jones gave his sister the old home in exchange for property in Mississippi. There is also a possibility that Palmyra was bought by General Samuel Finley Patterson for his wife.

From early times in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Scandinavian countries, the name Patterson was found spelled in various ways. A family line that can be traced consecutively began in Scotland with a Robert Pattirson. He had a son, John, who had a son, John, who had a son, Robert, whose son, James, settled at Coleraine, Ireland. His son, also named James, emigrated from Ireland to Chester County, Pennsylvania.

³Miss Fries Hall, "The Patterson School," Lenoir News Topic, December 27, 1952.

Samuel Patterson, who was born in 1707, came from Ireland with his father, James, to Pennsylvania. He later moved to Augusta County, Virginia, which later became Rockbridge County. He married Martha Legerwood, and they made their home at Brownsburg, Virginia. Their son, Samuel, married Mary Finley, and Samuel Finley Patterson, who was born in 1799, was one of their sons.

Samuel Finley Patterson moved to Wilkesboro, North Carolina, where an uncle of his lived, about the year 1811. He married Phebe Caroline Jones in May, 1824. Phebe Caroline was the daughter of General Edmund Jones and the granddaughter of General William Lenoir. They had two sons, Rufus Lenoir and Samuel Legerwood.

Mr. Samuel Finley Patterson was an outstanding citizen of both his local community and the state of North Carolina. Among the positions of responsibility and prestige which he held successfully were Public Treasurer of North Carolina and president of the North Carolina State Bank from 1835 to 1837. He became president of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad in 1840. He was a delegate from North Carolina to the Philadelphia Peace Convention which was held in 1866. He was a Justice of the Peace in his county and a Trustee of the State University for a number of years.⁴ He

⁴Hickerson, op. cit., pp. 47-49, 63.

held some office of public service in the state every year for fifty years. Mr. Patterson was an active member of the Episcopal Church and served as a lay reader, warden, and vestryman of his parish church for many years.⁵

As the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Finley Patterson, Palmyra became widely known for its charm and warm hospitality. In the North Carolina Booklet of October, 1912, an article about Palmyra, written by Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, contained the following quotation:

In giving the history of Palmyra, it seems to me that the principal thing to do would be to reproduce, if possible, the atmosphere of the place . . . that feeling of hominess and happiness and good cheer which filled everyone who came within its circle. There was grandpa with his stately, noble bearing, always dignified, yet always affable; grandma, gracious to strangers, cordial to friends, and affectionate to all the large circle of relatives. They kept open heart and open house where the young people loved to gather for their pleasure, where all summer long the relatives filled the house, and in the evening the strains of music floated out upon the lawn.

The home was conducted like the old southern plantation. There were about sixty or seventy slaves. There were the blacksmith and carpenter shops, a shoe room, and a loom room. There were spinners, gardeners, dairy maids, house servants, cooks and nurses, besides coachmen, hostlers, cowherds, sheep tenders, field hands, and about twenty little darkies who were called upon to rake up the leaves, play with the little white children, hold the ponies to feed on the grass, and wave the peacock fly-brush to keep the flies off the table at meals.

⁵ Mrs. Mary Patterson Fisher, "Our Patterson School Heritage," Patterson School News, June, 1956.

The life of the master and mistress was a busy one. They rose early to look after the household, the stock, etc. Grandpa made the rounds of the barns and stables every morning. There was a large number of horses, and twelve cows were always milked . . . Grandma was up hours before her guests, seeing that the house was put in order, the breakfast under way, flowers gathered, etc.

The religious life at Palmyra pervaded everything. Grandpa and Grandma carried their religion into their everyday life. They were daily and loving readers of the Bible, and they lived and taught the Golden Rule and all without cant or sanctimoniousness. Grandpa held family prayers every night; and on Sundays, when there were not church services, he assembled the family and guests and read the morning service from the Prayer Book

General Samuel Finley Patterson died January 20, 1874. His wife had passed away in 1872. The younger of their two sons, Samuel Legerwood Patterson, inherited Palmyra, and it became his home.⁶

Samuel Legerwood Patterson was born on March 6, 1850, at Palmyra. He was educated at the Finley High School, the Bingham School, and the University of North Carolina and the University of Virginia. In 1873 he married Miss May Sophia Senseman, the daughter of a Moravian minister, the Rt. Rev. E. T. Senseman, of Salem, North Carolina. They had one child, a girl, who died at an early age.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Legerwood Patterson carried on the same spirit of friendliness and generosity which had previously prevailed at Palmyra.

⁶Ibid.

What has been said of General and Mrs. S. F. Patterson and their life at Palmyra, could be repeated almost verbatim of their son and his wife. The same nobility of character, the same spotless integrity, patriotism, and devotion to duty; the same kindness and open-handed hospitality were their distinguishing characteristics, even though war, with its disastrous aftermath, had swept away the greater part of the income from the plantations. The courteous welcome, the loving sympathy, the peace and beauty of the place, still made it one in a thousand.⁷

Mr. Patterson, as had been true with his father, was not contented to live in comfortable seclusion but instead shared his wisdom and energy by serving his community and state in various positions. He was elected a member of the State House of Representatives in 1890. In 1892 he was chosen State Senator. While a member of the Senate, he became the first elected Commissioner of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture lacked organization, and Mr. Patterson did an outstanding job of developing and strengthening its services to the people of the state. He served as Commissioner of Agriculture again in 1900 and 1904.⁸

During his years in Raleigh, Mr. Patterson knew and admired Governor Charles B. Aycock. He was greatly influenced by the governor, who was known for his intense and vital interest in education, agriculture, and industry. This influence, along with Mr. Patterson's devotion to the

⁷Ibid.

⁸News item in The News of the Patterson School, November, 1909.

youth of Happy Valley and Caldwell County, and his interest in their future welfare, led him to conceive the idea of a school for boys in that area.⁹

In August, 1908, Mr. Patterson visited an industrial school operated by the Episcopal Church at Valle Crucis, North Carolina. He inspected the school and was especially interested in the management and the results of the operation of it. The school had been established in 1900 by Bishop Junius Horner of the Western Diocese of the Episcopal Church. Bishop Horner, a pioneer of industrial education, had seen the need for establishing a school so the children of the mountain district could be given a practical education in agriculture and home economics.¹⁰

Mr. Patterson died on September 14, 1908, less than a month after his visit to the school at Valle Crucis. In his will, he provided that his estate, Palmyra, be given to the Missionary District of Asheville of the Episcopal Church for the purpose of establishing thereon an industrial and agriculture school for white boys.¹¹

⁹Fisher, loc. cit.

¹⁰News item in The Photo-News, Lenoir, North Carolina, June 1, 1939.

¹¹See Appendix A for a copy of the will.

Mrs. Patterson passed away on February 23, 1909. She and her husband were both buried in the cemetery of the Chapel of Rest, on the Palmyra Plantation.¹²

¹²News item in The News of the Patterson School, November, 1909.

CHAPTER II

THE BEGINNING OF PATTERSON SCHOOL, 1909-1913

The will of Mr. Samuel Legerwood Patterson revealed that he had left his estate, Palmyra, in the Happy Valley to the Missionary District of Asheville of the Episcopal Church. The original aim of Mr. Patterson was to establish a school where mountain boys and others could receive a practical education and could, if necessary, have a chance to work on the farm in return for the educational opportunities presented.¹

When the Board of Trustees of the Missionary District of Asheville, the Protestant Episcopal jurisdiction which comprised the twenty-seven western counties of North Carolina, received the gift of property from Mr. Patterson, they made immediate plans to establish a school which would fit into the educational plans they were already developing. At this time, there were twenty-three mission day schools on the grammar school level in the district. Two schools, Valle Crucis School in Watauga County and Christ School in Buncombe County, were giving instruction on the high school level. Patterson School was to become the third higher school in the jurisdiction. The Western District worked to help the

¹Mrs. Millicent P. Lawrence, A Pictorial View of Palmyra and the Beginning of Patterson School, 1909-1912 (unpublished collection), p. 1.

pupils in its school receive a strong common school education; so that when they returned to their homes, they could become community leaders and share their educational experiences with their neighbors. Students who so desired could be prepared to continue advanced study at the University of North Carolina, the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, or some similar institution of higher learning.²

In October, 1906, a farm school had been started at the St. Paul's Mission in Burke County, North Carolina. The founding of the school was an inspiring example of the intense desire of the local people to have a school. In 1905 Archdeacon Hughson of the Missionary District of Asheville had told the Ohio Branch of the Women's Auxiliary about his work and its many opportunities. He told them about a neglected area of Burke County where the people did not have a church or a school and of the pathetic desire for both. He described an old blind man who had tramped many miles to beg him for a teacher. The people had promised to give land, logs, and labor to build a school if he would send them a teacher, but Archdeacon Hughson had not been able to appropriate the four hundred dollars needed to pay a teacher. Immediately after hearing him, the women pledged

²News item in The News of the Patterson School, July, 1909.

four hundred dollars for each of the first two years a school would be open. By August 26, 1906, the schoolhouse was finished and by October, 1906, the school opened.³

On July 15, 1909, the Western Diocese of the Episcopal Church changed the name "St. Paul's Farm School" to "The Patterson School" and moved its location from Burke County to Palmyra in the adjoining county of Caldwell. An announcement on the front page of the News of the Patterson School, July, 1909, stated:

This change is made necessary by the fact that the late S. L. Patterson, Esq., who died last summer, left his property to the Missionary District of Asheville as a site for an agriculture or industrial school.

The Rt. Rev. Junius M. Horner was the Bishop of the District, and he selected two young clergymen working under him to establish the school.⁴ The Reverend Mr. Malcom Slicer Taylor was headmaster, and he taught English and Bible. The Reverend Mr. Taylor had graduated from Princeton University in 1903 and from the General Theological Seminary in 1907. The Reverend Mr. Alfred S. Lawrence taught arithmetic, English, history, Latin, and Greek. He was an Englishman by birth and had received his early education in English schools. The Reverend Mr. Lawrence completed his preparation

³News item in The News of St. Paul's Mission for the Southern Mountaineers, July, 1909.

⁴Lawrence, loc. cit.

for college in one of the New York City schools, and in 1903 he graduated from Columbia University. Three years later he received his Master of Arts degree from Columbia. He graduated from the General Theological Seminary in 1907. After graduating from Columbia, Mr. Lawrence returned to England; and for over a year, he taught in the Ashburton Grammar School in Devonshire.

Two other teachers were hired for the opening of the school. Miss Maria H. Pinckney, of Charleston, South Carolina, taught geography, nature study, reading, writing, history, and spelling in the lower grades. For twelve years prior to the death of Mrs. Samuel Legerwood Patterson, Miss Pinckney was her closest friend and constant companion. She lived in the Patterson home as a member of the family. In the large dining room of Palmyra, she conducted a school for children of the neighborhood.⁵ Mrs. Patterson's only child had died at the age of six months, and she shared her motherly heart and love with the boys and girls of the community. She was delighted to have a circle of happy young faces around her, and the school in the dining room was a joy to her.⁶ Miss Pinckney had unusual ability for teaching the

⁵News item in The News of the Patterson School, December, 1909.

⁶Fisher, loc. cit.

rudiments quickly and thoroughly to boys who were from two to nine years behind the normal age in their studies. In addition to her conventional classroom duties, she helped to teach the boys good manners and social graces. She lived in a small house, where the chapel was later located, and frequently entertained the boys at dinner and other social gatherings. At these affairs, they practiced the courtesies she had taught them.⁷ Her success in teaching neighborhood children is believed to have influenced the interest of Mr. Patterson in establishing a school that would be available to local boys.

Mr. M. L. Eargle, a native of South Carolina, was chosen to teach agriculture and to supervise the farm work. He was a graduate of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, Raleigh, North Carolina, and was well qualified to handle the problems peculiar to Southern agriculture.⁸

John Oxford of Morganton, one of the first students, rode on the wagon which was moving Mr. Taylor's household and other belongings from the St. Paul's Mission to Palmyra. He went with Mr. John White and Mr. John Roper, two

⁷From an interview with Mr. Ed Bush, a former student at Patterson School, August, 1960.

⁸News item in The News of the Patterson School, December, 1909.

carpenters, to help remodel the attic of the Patterson home into a dormitory for students. They arrived at the home on August 16, 1909. The remodeling was finished in about five weeks and before the school opened September 29, 1909.⁹

The first term of the first year of the Patterson School opened quietly. The opening exercises were brief, and no effort was made to be pretentious. The thirteen boarding students had been arriving for several days previously, and the nine day students began to arrive by eight o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, September 29. At nine-thirty o'clock, the group gathered for the simple opening exercises. A hymn was sung; the Apostles' Creed was said; and prayers were offered. Brief addresses were made by the Reverend Mr. W. H. Hardin of Gastonia, North Carolina, and by the headmaster, the Reverend Mr. Taylor.¹⁰ The Reverend Mr. Hardin was an Archdeacon in the Diocese of North Carolina. He had come to enroll his son, William, in the school. After the opening program, the boys were given examinations to help in classifying and grading them. Walter Jones was the first student to register.

⁹ John Oxford, "First Student Tells of Beginnings 40 Years Ago," Patterson School News, July, 1949.

¹⁰ News item in The News of the Patterson School, November, 1909.

The living room of the Patterson house became an assembly room and the East Wing, formerly a guest room, became a classroom. Reverend and Mrs. Taylor lived in the West Wing of the house. A workshop, tool house, smoke house, and several other small buildings were behind the main house.¹¹ Aunt Till, an old Negro, lived in a room in one of these buildings until her death in 1917.¹² Mrs. Alfred S. Lawrence remembered Aunt Till as follows:

In a trailing skirt, shawl around her shoulders, a bandana on her head and a bucket in her hand, she endlessly and tirelessly swept the yard and walks with her broom made of brush wood. One of the conditions of our inheritance was that we take care of Aunt Till until her death, and we did.¹³

Other buildings on the property included the barns, blacksmith shop, corn cribs, and a carpenter shop. Reverend and Mrs. Lawrence lived in a house that had been occupied by a farmer who had worked for Mr. Patterson. In 1912 the boys in the school cut lumber and shingles to build a rectory for Mr. Taylor and his family to use. The house is still used for the home of the headmaster.¹⁴

By January of the first year, there were twenty-six boys enrolled in the school. Even in its first year,

¹¹Lawrence, loc. cit.

¹²News item in The Lenoir News, January 12, 1917.

¹³Lawrence, op. cit., p. 2.

¹⁴Oxford, loc. cit.

Patterson School was helping to meet the educational needs of nine counties. The enrollment showed that thirteen boys were from Caldwell County; five were from Gaston County; two were from Watauga County; and one boy came from each of the following: Jackson, Macon, Lincoln, Burke, and Rutherford counties and Charleston, South Carolina.¹⁵ Twenty-nine students were enrolled before the end of the year.¹⁶ Plans were made to raise the roof of the rear addition to the main house to make additional dormitory space. In 1910 the school was able to admit ten more boys, and it had twenty-eight boarding pupils.¹⁷

The first few years Patterson School was open the majority of the boys were about eighteen years old. They had received little formal education previously. At that time, the country schools seldom had more than a four-months session. The pupils were not graded, and the same thing was taught each year. After attending one or two sessions, there was no chance for progress unless a student could go to a town where there was a good graded school. Instead of doing this, most of the boys at

¹⁵News item in The News of the Patterson School, January-February, 1910.

¹⁶News item in The Lenoir News, May 31, 1910.

¹⁷News item in The News of the Patterson School, October, 1910.

Patterson School had gone to work on a farm or in a cotton mill.¹⁸ In 1911 one man thirty years old rode horseback each day from his home in the mountains to attend the school.¹⁹

The interest and appreciation of the students were described by Miss Elizabeth M. L. Cary, a visitor to the school in May, 1912, in the following manner:

One ever deepening impression is of the eagerness and alertness of the boys to profit by every opportunity to get a new thought, word, pronunciation, or action for progress. It is expressed in the eyes and in a way of half leaning forward, to be sure and miss nothing. Love of music is universal and intense. I was surprised to hear how well they use their singing voices; the tones are full and round as tho' taught by a good master, but it is the true hearty way nature taught them.

It cost the school one hundred dollars per year for the expenses of each boy. That price was more than most of the boys the school wanted to help could afford, so two plans were devised to offer self-help. The working scholarship for the regular school term gave the boy forty dollars for three hours of work a day during the school year. This left him sixty dollars to pay in cash. The vacation working scholarship was also open to every boy in the school. A boy could stay at the school during the summer vacation and work on the farm. He would be given sixty dollars for

¹⁸A. S. Lawrence, "The Mental Ability of Our Boys," The News of the Patterson School, April, 1911.

¹⁹News item in The Lenoir News, July 28, 1911.

eight hundred hours of work. By combining the two scholarships, a student would be able to pay for a year at the school. He would need only a small amount of additional money for infirmary fees, supplies, etc.²⁰

A news item in the July, 1909, issue of the News of the Patterson School stated the aim of the school as follows:

The aim of the Patterson School is to supply the educational needs of the boys of the Southern Appalachian Mountains, particularly that portion living in Western North Carolina. Our ideal is to educe the superb manhood which is latent in the Southern mountaineer boy, than which there is no more promising stock in this or any country.

The school sought to accomplish this aim by developing a sound body, an efficient mind, and a soul eager for good. The practical efforts to achieve this aim were reflected in the school schedule, the curriculum, and the daily life of the faculty and the students.²¹

The schedule followed on each school day began with the rising bell which was rung at six-thirty o'clock in the morning. The two boys who fed the stock and did the milking got up at five-forty-five. Breakfast was served at seven o'clock by the boys who were on the waiter's squad. Four boys who served on the kitchen squad cleared the

²⁰News item in The News of the Patterson School, July, 1909.

²¹News item in The News of the Patterson School, April, 1910.

tables, washed, wiped, and put away the dishes. While this was being done, another squad made the beds in the dormitory; and another squad filled the lamps and swept floors. This work was done under the supervision of the housekeeper and was finished in thirty minutes. The boys were free from then until nine o'clock, when the day pupils arrived and school began. Classes were held until two-forty-five in the afternoon with the exception of a noon recess. At the end of the school day, the boarding students went to the jobs to which they had been assigned. Each pupil was required to do three hours work daily, inclusive of his squad work. When their work was finished, the boys were free until supper at six o'clock in the evening. The study hour began at seven o'clock and lasted until eight-thirty. From then until lights were out at nine-fifteen, the boys had a free period. This schedule was followed Tuesday through Saturday of each week.²²

The curriculum followed at Patterson School the first three years it was open placed a great stress on mathematics. It was considered of more practical importance than any other academic subject because it helped train students to think.

²²News item in The News of the Patterson School, November, 1909.

The lack of thinking men is a very serious problem today, and we purpose, at the Patterson School, to turn out boys who can think for themselves.²³

English was considered second in importance. The students were taught to use correct English in simple essays and letters. Originality rather than imitation was encouraged. Elementary biology and botany were designed to help each boy become familiar with the objects of nature with which he came in daily contact. Latin and Greek were not required but were taken by the boys who planned to attend college.²⁴ In history the main facts and their relation to the present were emphasized. Current events were discussed regularly in the classroom.²⁵

In 1912 it was decided to make Patterson a more thorough agricultural school, so the curriculum was changed to include only subjects which would furnish a background for an exclusively agricultural education. Bible, arithmetic, geography, English, farm bookkeeping, botany, elementary physics, agricultural chemistry, and general agriculture were taught. A six-year course was designed which would make it possible for graduates to enter general farming

²³News item in The News of the Patterson School, December, 1909.

²⁴Ibid.

²⁵A. S. Lawrence, "The Year in the Classroom," The News of the Patterson School, June, 1910.

successfully or to enter specialized study in some phase of agriculture.²⁶

The farm was an ideal place for a school of agriculture. Four hundred acres of the total 1350 acres had already been cultivated when the school began operating it, and that part was exceptionally level, well drained, and rich in quality.²⁷

To the majority of the boys enrolled, practical and experimental agriculture was the most important subject offered. Mr. M. L. Eargle, the first agriculture teacher, made the following statement:

We want the Patterson School to be a pioneer, . . . pointing the way to improve the poor farms and to maintain the rich virgin farms, . . . the valuable natural resources of the great Appalachian Mountain region, and we are making strenuous efforts to become such a pioneer.

At that time one of the problems facing the American people was the increased cost of living. Two causes given for it were (1) poor farming methods, which resulted in unprofitable crops; and (2) the abandonment of farms. Mr. Eargle realized the importance of agricultural education in order to improve farming practices, and he taught his students the importance of forming better farming habits. He

²⁶Malcolm S. Taylor, "The School's Past and Future," The News of the Patterson School, May, 1912.

²⁷News item in The News of the Patterson School, July, 1909.

planned work that included the why and the how in practices of improved farming. Subjects discussed and practiced in agriculture classes included drainage and fertilizing of soils; the structure, habits, and feeding of plants, seed selection; the grafting and pruning of orchards; plant diseases; the planting, care and marketing of farm crops; the care of domestic animals; and numerous others.²⁸

A unique feature in agricultural institutions was tried the first year Patterson School was operated. The school allotted a small plot of land to each student. It became his theoretically and was called by his name; thus, "William Jones' farm." He consulted the agriculturist to decide what to raise. Then the boy would prepare the ground, plant his product, and proceed to cultivate his crop, with constant help from the agriculture teacher. The student owner kept an exact record of the work that he did on his farm. He made notes and observations on the progress of his product. The student prepared his crop for harvest and was allowed to transact the sale of it himself.²⁹ This method proved to be too idealistic; and after the first year, a more conventional way of operating

²⁸M. L. Eargle, "Agricultural Educational . . . An Opinion," The News of the Patterson School, March, 1910.

²⁹News item in The News of the Patterson School, July, 1909.

the farm was used. The returns from the individual farms were satisfactory; but often during the rush season, it was necessary for the boys to work together; and the separate results of their farms could not always be determined.³⁰

The religious life of the students was an important and obvious part of each day. Christian manhood was developed through stressing consideration of others and a personal knowledge of Jesus Christ. The former was instilled easily and naturally by the family atmosphere in which the faculty and the boys lived. The second was reached by a classroom study of the Bible and by attendance at Sunday School, church services, and mid-week services.³¹ On Sundays the students attended services at the Chapel of Rest, where the Reverend Mr. Taylor was the Priest-in-Charge.³² Mrs. Samuel Finley Patterson had requested that her son, Samuel Legerwood Patterson, build the Chapel of Rest near Palmyra.³³ Mr. Patterson and his wife were deeply religious. They built and maintained the chapel. The altar, pulpit, lectern, and pews were made of wood from trees on

³⁰M. L. Eargle, "A Review of the Years' Farm Work," The News of the Patterson School, January, 1911.

³¹News item in The News of the Patterson School, April, 1910.

³²Lawrence, loc. cit.

³³Hickerson, op. cit., p. 65.

their estate. The small window of stained glass was bought by Mrs. Patterson with money made from selling needlework which she had done.³⁴

Monday was a holiday instead of Saturday. The boys were free after they had done their three hours of work. They also had free time in the late afternoon on school days. At first few games were available. The boys played on a high trapeze which they made near the house.³⁵ Baseball was the main outdoor game, and Halma and checkers were the favorite indoor games.³⁶ The mountain boys were at home in the out-of-doors and spent a great deal of time walking and hunting on the school property. In December, 1910, a student, Frank Benfield, wrote an essay about hunting activities. The following article appeared in the "Boys' Column" of the school paper:

Since the weather has become cooler, hunting and trapping take the place of most outdoor sports. There are a lot of rabbits around here, but we have no dog, so we can't kill many of them. There are a good many partridges, but they are awfully hard to kill on the wing. They hide in the grass and weeds and will not fly unless someone almost steps on them. . . . It isn't very much fun to

³⁴Fisher, loc. cit.

³⁵News item in The News of the Patterson School, November, 1909.

³⁶Murdock Ledford, "Our Games," The News of the Patterson School, November, 1910. The author did not explain how the game Halma was played, and the writer has been unable to identify the game elsewhere.

hunt squirrels as it takes an experienced hunter to find them.

In spite of the difficulty of shooting, we get a good deal of fun out of it. The way we get most of our rabbits is in gums. A gum or trap is about three feet long, eight inches high, and eight inches wide. One end is closed up, and the other end has a sliding door so that when the rabbit enters, he will touch a small trigger that comes down through the top; when he touches it the door will fall or slide into place, and the rabbit will have to stay there until someone takes it out.

The simple exercises which marked the closing of the first year of the Patterson School on May 24-25, 1910, were examples of the closing exercises held during the beginning years of the school. On May 24, 1910, athletic contests were held in the afternoon. Field sports, jumping contests, and foot races were included. In the evening, a dance was given by the students.³⁷ On the following day, a brief religious service opened the program. Afterward talks were given by the Reverend Mr. D. P. McGeachey, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Lenoir, North Carolina, and the Reverend Mr. Malcolm S. Taylor, headmaster of the Patterson School. The following prizes were awarded: Highest General Average--John Alexander Frazier, Caldwell County; Best Essay--Joseph Twitty Camp, Jr., Rutherford County; Mathematics--Henry Kuteman Adams, Macon County; Drawing--Doyle D. Alley, Jackson County; Bible Study--Lee Frontis Anthony, Lincoln

³⁷News item in The Lenoir News, May 24, 1910.

County; Arithmetic--John L. Foster, Gaston County.³⁸

The school enrollment continued to increase, and the value of the school was obvious. However, the Western District of the Episcopal Church had difficulty in furnishing funds to help support the school. It became impossible for Bishop Horner to have two priests at the same school; so in the spring of 1912, the Reverend Mr. Lawrence and his family went to live in Hillsboro, North Carolina.³⁹ In 1913 Mr. Taylor left in order to do full-time ministerial work. That year the Reverend Mr. Hugh A. Dobbin of the Valle Crucis School for Girls was engaged to manage the school and farm.⁴⁰

³⁸News item in The Lenoir News, May 31, 1910.

³⁹During the 1960-1961 school year, Alfred Stratton Lawrence, III, the grandson of the Reverend Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Lawrence, was a ninth grade student at Patterson School. His home is in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

⁴⁰Lawrence, op. cit., p. 4.

CHAPTER III

PATTERSON SCHOOL, 1913-1936

In 1913 after the resignation of the Reverend Mr. Malcolm S. Taylor, the Reverend Mr. Hugh A. Dobbin became headmaster. Before going to the Episcopal school at Valle Crucis, Mr. Dobbin had received wide experience in several fields. He had taught in conscription schools in North Carolina, had been a storekeeper, and later had studied for the ministry. His background of experience in successfully dealing with people was valuable preparation for his position at Patterson. Miss Frances B. McNulty, a former faculty member who first came to Patterson School in the fall of 1924, remembered Mr. Dobbin as an unusually tactful person who was impartial in dealing with students. He was usually agreeable; but when it was necessary to oppose an idea, his "no" was firm and strong.

Three other members of the Dobbin family were on the staff at Patterson. Mr. Bynum Dobbin and Mr. Ed Dobbin, sons of the headmaster, were farm manager and principal, respectively. A daughter, Miss Beulah Dobbin, taught grades one through three for a number of years before her marriage. Miss Dobbin organized the Happy Valley Club, which for several years provided entertainment and fellowship for the school staff, student body, and neighbors of the surrounding valley. Square

dances, games, and other types of entertainment which appealed to the entire family and to people of all ages were enjoyed at the club meetings.

Miss Frances B. McNulty, a graduate of the University of Kansas, was a teacher at Patterson for thirteen years between 1924 and 1943. She taught English and history in the junior high and senior high grades. In an interview on May 21, 1961, she recalled that the Civil War era in United States history especially appealed to the sixth and seventh grade boys whom she taught.¹

Under the management of Mr. Dobbin the school developed slowly and steadily. The student enrollment increased from fifteen in 1913 until it reached its maximum of seventy-five boys in 1922. Many improvements were made in the school and on the farm.² During his administration the brick buildings on the campus were constructed. The dairy barn and the concrete dam were built, and the water system and electric power system were installed.³

In January, 1917, the Chapel of Rest was destroyed by fire. The building was a total loss. The seats, some books

¹From an interview with Miss Frances B. McNulty, May 21, 1961.

²News item in The Photo-News, Lenoir, North Carolina, June 1, 1939.

³Alfred A. Whipple, "Patterson's Forty Years," The Patterson School News, October, 1949.

and song books, and a few pieces of furniture were saved before the roof tumbled in. The fire seemed to have started from a spark or from the stove flu while students from Patterson School were burning holly Christmas decorations which had been used in the church. The Chapel of Rest had been built thirty years before. It was unique in design and beautifully furnished.⁴ The chapel was rebuilt in the fall of 1917.⁵ It was used for Sunday church services and commencement exercises by the Patterson School.

The buildings built during the administration of Mr. Dobbin were made possible by the contributions of friends of the school. Mr. Lindsay Patterson and other friends had financed the new Chapel of Rest.⁶ In 1920 Mrs. Charles A. Gard of Lenoir, North Carolina, gave ten thousand dollars to build Gard Hall as a memorial to her husband.⁷ When the building was completed in 1921, it was considered one of the most attractive and best equipped school buildings in the state.⁸ It was used as a dormitory. The school chapel,

⁴News item in The Lenoir News, January, 1917.

⁵From an interview with Mr. T. P. Wood, an employee of Patterson School for thirty-three years, August, 1960.

⁶George F. Wiese, "Patterson School Has Most Interesting History," Lenoir News-Topic, September, 1941.

⁷Whipple, loc. cit.

⁸News item in the Lenoir News-Topic, August 25, 1921.

which was used for morning and evening prayer services, and the dining room and kitchen were also located in the building.⁹ Until this time a kitchen in a separate building behind the main house, Palmyra, had been used.¹⁰

In 1922 the Sarah Joyce Lenoir Memorial Library was built. Miss Sarah Joyce Lenoir, whose farm adjoined the Patterson School property, left in her will a sum of money to Patterson School.¹¹ This gift, along with other contributions given by the Gwynn family in Lenoir, the Gwynn family in Elkin, and the Lenoir family, was given to Mr. Walter Lenoir to be used in as effective a way as possible. These gifts of money made it possible to build the library on the Patterson School campus.¹²

The most regrettable loss by fire was that of Palmyra in 1924. On Easter Monday a small building, which was located behind the main house and was used for a laundry, caught fire while the weekly washing was being done. The fire spread to Palmyra, and it was completely destroyed. Until the new

⁹George F. Wiese, "Patterson School Through the Years," The Patterson School News, June, 1953.

¹⁰From an interview with Miss Frances B. McNulty, a former faculty member at Patterson School, August, 1960.

¹¹George F. Wiese, "Patterson School Has Most Interesting History," Lenoir News-Topic, September, 1941.

¹²George F. Wiese, "Patterson School Through the Years," The Patterson School News, June, 1953.



Figure 2. Old Palmyra



Palmyra Hall today

building was finished three years later, the staff members and students lived in renovated slave cabins which were still standing on the plantation.¹³

Mr. Lawrence Holt of Burlington, North Carolina, gave fifteen hundred dollars, and Mrs. W. B. Watson of Lenoir, North Carolina, gave five thousand dollars for a building to replace Palmyra.¹⁴ Mr. James Swan of Newport, Rhode Island, gave a sufficient amount of money to cover the cost of the electrical and heating plants for the building. The Woman's Auxiliary of the Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina helped to furnish and to equip the building.¹⁵ Numerous smaller gifts were also made to help build the fireproof structure which was named after the old Palmyra. It was built on a pay-as-you-go plan, and the students helped with the construction. It was not until 1927 that the building could be used for the first time. At that time windows were in and partitions were up to divide the rooms.¹⁶ In July, 1927, Mr. E. W. Halliburton, an experienced plasterer

¹³From an interview with Miss Frances B. McNulty, May 21, 1961.

¹⁴George F. Wiese, "Patterson School Has Most Interesting History," Lenoir News-Topic, September, 1941.

¹⁵News item in The Photo-News, Lenoir, North Carolina, June 1, 1939.

¹⁶From an interview with Mr. J. C. Hawkins, faculty member and former student at Patterson School, August, 1960.

from Morganton, North Carolina, arrived to begin plastering the rooms.¹⁷ In 1929 metal stairways were installed to replace the wooden ones previously used. This was in keeping with the other modern features of the building.¹⁸ Palmyra was built on the exact spot where the old Patterson mansion had stood. With its dignified columns and tiled porch, the three-story brick building was a worthy successor. Over the door of the new Palmyra was placed a tablet with the following words:

Palmyra

1927

S. L. Patterson

Rev. H. A. Dobbin¹⁹

In the large assembly room in Palmyra were hung portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Legerwood Patterson which had been given to the school in 1911. The portrait of Mr. Patterson was provided for in the will of his wife, who survived him. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Patterson gave the portrait of Mrs. Patterson. Both portraits were painted by the well-known artist,

¹⁷ News item in the Lenoir News-Topic, July 25, 1927.

¹⁸ News item in the Lenoir News-Topic, October 31, 1929.

¹⁹ News item in the Lenoir News-Topic, August 15, 1929.

Rosenthal.²⁰ Palmyra was used for recitation rooms, dormitory space, an infirmary, and social halls.²¹

The Reverend Mr. Dobbin, as his predecessors, had to seek outside sources for financial aid. At no time was the school self supporting.²² There was no appropriation from the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church. The school was not endowed, and it received only a small amount of money from its students.

The Appalachian School at Boone, a small training school which later developed into a college, charged only twelve dollars a month for board and this attracted the greater number of the mountain boys who were able to pay.²³

Students were never turned away from Patterson School because of a lack of money. Every effort was made to keep the cost of board and tuition as reasonable as possible, and work scholarships were provided.²⁴ The bulletin for the school

²⁰News item in The News of the Patterson School, February, 1911. Toby Edward Rosenthal, a well-known portrait painter, was born in New Haven, Connecticut. He studied in San Francisco and Munich, later establishing a studio in Munich. In 1871-1872 he revisited America and painted several portraits. It is possible that he painted the Pattersons at this time.

²¹The Patterson School Announcement, 1931-1932.

²²George F. Wiese, "Patterson School Through the Years," The Patterson School News, June, 1953.

²³News item in The Photo-News, Lenoir, North Carolina, June 1, 1939.

²⁴George F. Wiese, "Patterson School Through the Years," The Patterson School News, June, 1953.

year 1921-1922 showed that board cost one hundred fifty dollars and tuition cost fifty dollars for a total cost of two hundred dollars per student for the school year. Ten years later the bulletin for the school year 1931-1932 quoted the same prices for both board and tuition.

As the Patterson School reached its maximum enrollment and expanded its physical plant, it obviously continued to prepare its students for worth-while lives. Healthy minds and bodies were developed along the principles of Christian manhood. In August, 1928, an article entitled "August Days at Legerwood Are Very Busy Days" appeared in the Lenoir News-Topic. It effectively described these accomplishments. A portion of the article follows.

It is an absolute fact that boys coming here lean and emaciated seem almost perceptibly to quickly blossom forth into robustness. If muscle and general vigor carry the influence in the world at large that so many enthusiastically affirm, then the great majority of the boys leaving here will have no difficulty in not only finding their place, but in making a mark in the world. Literally, from early morn till dewy eve, they are on the go; and if it were not for the retiring bell one could well believe that they could stay up most of the night and still be ready for active work in the morning. The athletic youth of Greece couldn't have had much more energy.

And it can be said also that the boys of Patterson, unlike most of city boys, and country boys as well, are found at all times reflecting the spirit of orderliness and decorum, which are synonymous with the institution. Purity in both speech and conduct is ever manifest here. Wholesomeness of purpose and effort runs like a golden thread through all of the school's activities. In every way it is a privilege for a boy to be a student here.

During the years from 1913 to 1936 the daily schedule followed at Patterson School remained much the same, with only minor changes being made. The first bell rang at five-thirty o'clock in the morning, and the second rang at six-fifteen. Breakfast was served at six-thirty o'clock. From breakfast until eight o'clock the boys did the squad work to which they were assigned.²⁵ The jobs were changed each month so that all the boys in each age group would share the same work during the school term. The younger boys were assigned to take the cows to and from the meadows, to serve as waiters in the dining room, to help in the kitchen, and the like. The older boys took care of the dairy and used the farm machinery in plowing, planting, cultivating, harvesting, and threshing. They also cared for the horses, mules, and cattle. The only work assignment which was not reassigned regularly was that of milking. Boys who milked were assigned for a school term, because the cows objected to frequent changes and were not so cooperative.²⁶

At eight o'clock a morning prayer service was held. During this service a hymn was sung, the roll was called, the Apostles' Creed and the Lord's Prayer were repeated,

²⁵Katie L. Campbell, "What Goes on at Patterson School?" Lenoir News-Topic, December 15, 1921.

²⁶News item in the Lenoir News-Topic, August 6, 1928.

and a Psalm was read. Prior to a short benediction the following self-dedication was given:

And since it is of Thy mercy, O Gracious Father, that another day is added to our lives, we here dedicate both our souls and our bodies to Thee and Thy service in a sober, righteous and godly life, in which resolution do Thou, O merciful God, confirm and strengthen us, that, as we grow in age, we may grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. Amen.²⁷

The students went to classes after morning devotions. At ten-thirty they had a short recess, and at twelve o'clock school was dismissed for dinner and a short recreation break. Classes were resumed until two-forty-five. At three o'clock the boys did their afternoon work. When their work was finished, they could play until supper at six o'clock. An evening prayer service at seven o'clock was followed by a study period which lasted for an hour and a half. Lights were out at nine-fifteen.

During this time an example of an applied honor system was in effect at Patterson School. Just before or after supper the boys, without supervision, put down on a list, provided for the purpose, the length of time they had worked that day. This record did not include squad work which was credited separately. Later the time was entered on the time book, and the value of the time was placed to the credit of each boy. Rarely did a boy ever try to overestimate his

²⁷Campbell, loc. cit.

time.²⁸ This system of honor was first established in 1911. In an article entitled "The Honor System at the Patterson School" in the February, 1911, issue of the News of the Patterson School, the following statement was made:

The system appeals strongly to the best in the boys and they respond very satisfactorily. There is little need for any detective work on the part of the faculty, for we have learned by experience that the moral sense of the school as a whole is sufficiently alert and zealous to take care of itself.

In 1921-1922 the school curriculum was arranged to coordinate the academic courses with the practical side of farm life. The course of study included the material necessary to prepare a boy for college, if he should plan to go, or to fit him for life on the farm, in the shop, or in commercial life.²⁹ Ten years later in 1931-1932 the Patterson School Announcement stated that "boys who complete the high school course should be prepared to enter any eastern college or to begin their lives as well trained citizens of our country."

At the beginning of the school year in the fall of 1933, two courses were added to the curriculum. They were a course in general science and one in physics. That year individual instruction was used in algebra classes. By that

²⁸Ibid.

²⁹The Patterson School Announcement, 1921-1922.

method students were given assignments which had been made out in advance. The student worked on the assignment with the necessary help from the instructor. When he had satisfactorily covered a definite unit of work, usually including from three to ten pages, the student was given a test. If his test grade were acceptable, the pupil advanced to the next unit. The boys were intensely interested in this opportunity to advance according to ability.³⁰

The faculty members made an earnest effort to study the characteristics of each boy and by learning his aptitudes to encourage him to apply himself most effectively to his assignments.³¹ The success of the teachers was expressed in the April, 1929, issue of the Patterson School News. In a letter from a student, John Edward Elliott, the following statement was made:

One of the things that is especially noticeable is the cooperation and unity of feeling between the pupils and the teachers. There is no strained, cowed feeling of a pupil toward a teacher, but a friendly, helpful atmosphere pervades at all times.

The farm continued to serve as a practical workshop for the agricultural courses offered. It served as a source of income, and the school could not have survived without it.

³⁰T. A. Mumzenmaier, "Doings of Patterson School," The Patterson School News, January, 1933.

³¹News item in the Lenoir News-Topic, August 6, 1928.

In addition it furnished most of the food that was used at the school. Home-grown wheat and corn were ground at the mill on the property. The pork, beef, chickens, and occasional turkeys consumed were grown and fattened on the farm. Mutton was also produced but was used sparingly, because it was a main money crop. Potatoes, beans, and other garden vegetables were raised and canned in the school cannery. It was said that "Patterson School lives at home."³²

In addition to organized sports and play on the campus, the boys had other opportunities for recreation. Mr. Edward Bush of Danville, Virginia, a student at Patterson School from 1911-1914, who attended the annual meeting of the alumni association held in August, 1960, remembered that the boys were allowed to go to Lenoir on Mondays, the day that classes were not held. He used to run the ten miles from the school to town to keep in shape for the track meets in which he represented the school.

Under the guidance of Mr. Dobbin an annual trip to some point of interest was started for the boys. An example of this trip was the one taken in July, 1927. The boys went to Grandfather Mountain where they camped overnight. The next day on the return trip they went to Banner Elk, Newland,

³²Reverend Hugh A. Dobbin, "The Rector's Letter," The Patterson School News, January, 1933.

Valle Crucis, Boone, and Blowing Rock.³³

As Patterson School grew and developed its educational program, its aims and accomplishments became more widely known and acclaimed. By 1929 the institution had become firmly established and was considered by many to be one of the most praiseworthy and deserving of all the educational enterprises under the control of the Episcopal Church throughout the United States. The large farm gave the agricultural curriculum a unique prominence that was not duplicated anywhere else.³⁴

An article in the Lenoir News-Topic in the August 8, 1929, issue entitled "Patterson School Opens Monday to Begin Its 21st Term" contained the following:

Patterson School has become a distinct factor in the educational life in Caldwell County and Western North Carolina. . . . Every passing year finds the Patterson School approaching nearer the realization of its beneficent founder, the late Samuel L. Patterson, one who proved his interest in the welfare of rural boys of his native state in a way that has not been exceeded by any man in the history of North Carolina.

In the spring of 1936 the Reverend Mr. Hugh A. Dobbin resigned as superintendent of Patterson School. He retired at the age of seventy after twenty-three years of service to the school.³⁵

³³News item in the Lenoir News-Topic, July 28, 1927.

³⁴T. G. Mahler, "Praise Given to Patterson School," Lenoir News-Topic, October 17, 1929.

³⁵Alfred A. Whipple, "Patterson's Forty Years," The Patterson School News, October, 1949.

CHAPTER IV

PATTERSON SCHOOL, 1936-1950

In June, 1936, Mr. George F. Wiese succeeded the Reverend Mr. Hugh A. Dobbin as superintendent of Patterson School.¹ His experience and background made him well qualified for the position. A native of Wisconsin, Mr. Wiese had worked as a lumberman, forester, miner, and farmer before he entered DuBose School near Sewanee, Tennessee. DuBose was a school where mature men studied for the ministry of the Episcopal Church. He later took training for the Episcopal Church Army at its training center at Providence, Rhode Island. After he became a Church Army Captain, Mr. Wiese did missionary work in a rugged mountain section of Southwestern Virginia under the Episcopal Diocese of Southwestern Virginia. In addition to ministering to the spiritual needs of the people, he helped them with their agricultural problems. He helped to prepare the way for the county farm agents who were to come later. As a result of his successful work with the people in Virginia, Mr. Wiese was selected for his position at Patterson. He had proved that he understood the character and personality of the mountain people,

¹ Alfred A. Whipple, "Patterson's Forty Years," The Patterson School News, October, 1949.

and thus would understand the boys with whom he would have to work at the school at that time.²

In an article, "Patterson School Teaches Boys to Prove All Work Honorable," which appeared in the Christian Science Monitor for July 16, 1949, the following statements were included:

Indicative of the informality and good fellowship in evidence wherever you go around Patterson School is the fact that Mr. Wiese is very seldom addressed as "Mr." To the hundreds of boys who have spent their high school years in Happy Valley, he is "Cap."

"Cap" Wiese is a top-notch farmer, an ardent fisherman, and a good businessman, in addition to being a rare teacher in the Mark Hopkins tradition.

Because of his Episcopal Church Army training and rank, Mr. Wiese was known as "Cap." To the boys it was a special privilege to go fishing with "Cap" or to beat him at a game of checkers. "Cap" could swap a hunting yarn, tell a fishing tale, or plan a possum hunt with the boys, but they knew he could also be serious. Mr. Alfred A. Whipple, principal of Patterson School, made the following comment:

Along with the merriment and feeling of good comradeship was mingled a feeling of lively respect and wholesome fear. Every boy wanted to be right with "Cap" and dreaded to be otherwise.³

² Alfred A. Whipple, "Eighteen Years at Patterson School," The Patterson School News, November, 1954.

³ Ibid.

Mr. Wiese began a period of improvement and expansion at Patterson School. The standards of the school and the farm were raised to meet the competitive demands of a more modern world. Up-to-date methods and equipment were acquired; and, for the first time, the farm became mechanized. Buildings were renovated and painted. The herd of cattle was increased, and new barns were built. The power plant, which generated the electricity used by the school, was destroyed by a flood in the summer of 1940. A new power plant was completed by Thanksgiving Day of the same year.⁴

In 1945 a building program was inaugurated. Further improvements were made on the farm in order to increase the income from it. A new barn which held 110 tons of hay and eighty-five cows was built. A milk house, a calf barn, and a combination tool shed and granary were completed in 1945. Sidewalks were laid between the buildings, and work was done to make the grounds of the campus more attractive.⁵

The Patterson School was founded, established, and maintained as a missionary project of the Episcopal Church to give boys from the mountain areas an opportunity for an education. By the time Mr. Wiese became superintendent,

⁴Alfred A. Whipple, "Patterson's Forty Years," The Patterson School News, October, 1949.

⁵Alfred A. Whipple, "Eighteen Years at Patterson School," The Patterson School News, November, 1954.

economic and social changes had made it possible for practically everyone to receive a free public school education. However, Patterson School met a unique challenge by offering its educational program to the poor, to orphans, or to boys who needed or wanted careful, individual training. In order to meet this challenge more fully, the school broadened its curriculum to offer agricultural, vocational, and college preparatory courses.⁶

A department of vocational agriculture was re-established, and a science laboratory was equipped. A well-equipped industrial arts department was set up in the basement of Gard Hall.⁷ Students in shop courses made and repaired furniture used in classrooms, students' rooms, and the library. They also repaired buildings and farm implements. The processional cross carried before the school choir each Sunday was made by students in industrial arts.⁸

Patterson School was fully accredited by the State of North Carolina in 1937.⁹ It offered a full academic high

⁶George F. Wiese, "The Church Meets the Present Day Missionary Challenge," The Patterson School News, February, 1939.

⁷Alfred A. Whipple, "Eighteen Years at Patterson School," The Patterson School News, November, 1954.

⁸Lake Jameson, "The Shop in Relation to the School and Farm," The Patterson School News, April, 1939.

⁹Whipple, loc. cit.

school course, and its graduates could enter any college where the standard high school course was the basis of entrance requirements.¹⁰ In order to become accredited the school made changes in the curriculum and employed properly certified teachers.¹¹ Teachers were selected not only on the basis of training and experience but also "for their moral character and ability to work with boys intelligently and sympathetically."¹²

The high school curriculum for 1939 showed that sixteen units were required for graduation. The requirements included two years of the following subjects: science, history, vocational agriculture, mathematics, and industrial arts. The student had a choice of general science, agriculture, biology, and physics in science. In history the student could select from American history, world history, community civics, sociology, and economics. Vocational agriculture included lectures, recitations, and projects. General shop mathematics, algebra, and geometry were offered. For the two years of industrial arts the student could choose from woodwork, mechanical drawing,

¹⁰Reverend W. S. Stoney, "An Appreciation," The Patterson School News, September, 1942.

¹¹Whipple, loc. cit.

¹²Alfred A. Whipple, "Patterson School Trains for Life," The Patterson School News, February, 1946.

advanced cabinet, and lathe. Four years of English were required and included grammar, rhetoric, composition, literature, and parallel reading. Two years of French were offered in the junior and senior years and were necessary for graduation. One year of Bible was required, and this was usually taken in the sophomore year. A course in typewriting was offered as an elective and could be taken in either the junior or senior year. Each student selected a course of study by his sophomore year. The four courses offered were general, college preparatory, industrial arts, and vocational agricultural.¹³

At the beginning of the school year 1941-1942, a twelfth grade was added to the curriculum. This extra year of instruction, along with the added maturity and judgment of the boys, was an inestimable advantage to the students who went to college.¹⁴ Small classes made it possible for students to receive more individual help from the teachers.

Each student is encouraged to think for himself, to learn to reason logically, and to apply all that he learns to practical life situations wherever possible. Thus the student is taught to depend upon himself and to use his own initiative.¹⁵

¹³News item in The Patterson School News, July, 1939.

¹⁴Alfred A. Whipple, "Higher Standards for Graduates," The Patterson School News, May, 1940.

¹⁵Alfred A. Whipple, "Patterson School Trains for Life," The Patterson School News, February, 1946.

In 1939-1940 a junior high school department was added.¹⁶ During the administration of the Reverend Mr. Hugh A. Dobbin, the grades below the high school level had been dropped from the curriculum.¹⁷ Manual training was taught in addition to the regular subjects in the sixth and seventh grades.¹⁸ When the twelfth grade was added, the department included the seventh and eighth grades. This helped to raise the school to the level of other modern educational systems in the country.¹⁹

To boys of all ages Patterson School offered a pleasant home life where character was built under proper guidance. It offered a broad scholastic and vocational program which appealed to various types of boys; and at the same time, it provided a healthy atmosphere where each boy could develop a satisfactory philosophy of life.²⁰ In an article entitled "Our Highest Life Centers in Chapel" which appeared in the June, 1944, issue of the Patterson School News, Mr.

¹⁶Alfred A. Whipple, "Junior-High Department," The Patterson School News, February, 1939.

¹⁷Alfred A. Whipple, "Eighteen Years at Patterson School," The Patterson School News, November, 1954.

¹⁸News item in the Patterson School News, July, 1939.

¹⁹Whipple, loc. cit.

²⁰Alfred A. Whipple, "Patterson School Trains for Life," The Patterson School News, February, 1946.

Alfred A. Whipple, principal of Patterson School, stated its aim as follows:

Our first and most important aim as a church school is to guide our students into a closer relationship with God. The reason for our existence as an institution is a firm belief in spiritual values and a strong conviction that lives lived apart from and without God can be at best aimless and to that extent useless. Therefore, according to our ideal, the chapel is the center from which radiates all that is best and most worthwhile in our life here together.

Under the guidance of Mr. Wiese the farm continued to serve a three-fold purpose. It was a workshop for the agricultural classes; it served as a source of income; and it furnished food for the school. An example of its services was the report given by Mr. Wiese in April, 1939. He stated that the previous year the farm had furnished the school with all its corn meal, flour, rye and whole wheat flour, vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, chickens, beef, pork, and wood for cooking and heating purposes. During the summer of 1938 over five hundred gallons of fruits and vegetables were canned for school use. The school sold \$1,127.34 worth of farm products and \$950.00 worth of timber.²¹

In 1941 the school began to feel the effects of World War II. The CCC camps, the NYA program, the army, navy, and other governmental agencies were attracting older boys who

²¹George F. Wiese, "The Farm's Relation to the School," The Patterson School News, April, 1939.

might otherwise have been interested in attending Patterson. During the war years more boys were enrolled in the junior high school grades than on the high school level.²² In 1942 the school was selected to be an observation post to keep a lookout for all airplanes and to report by telephone to the army. Twelve of the older boys were appointed to act as spotters.²³ In April, 1944, the Aircraft Warning Service Station, along with others in the Charlotte and Raleigh Filter Areas, was inactivated.²⁴ In addition to serving as airplane spotters, the students took an active part in gathering scrap metals and rubber for the government. The boys made a generous contribution to the Junior Red Cross each year, and some of them bought war stamps regularly. The students and faculty remembered former students who were in service in their daily prayer services. They sent each serviceman from Patterson a copy of the Prayer Book for Soldiers and Sailors; wrote letters to them; and sent each one copies of the school paper.²⁵

²²George F. Wiese, "Letter to Friends of Patterson School," The Patterson School News, September, 1941.

²³Dayton Edwards, "We Do Our Part," The Patterson School News, March, 1942.

²⁴News item in The Patterson School News, April, 1944.

²⁵George F. Wiese, "Our Family," Life at Patterson School, 1942.

By the opening of the school year of 1947-1948, the larger proportion of the boys enrolled were in the high school, in contrast to the war years when the junior high enrollment was usually larger. The high school department had thirty-eight boys, two of whom were post-graduate students, and fourteen boys were enrolled in the seventh and eighth grades.²⁶

In October, 1947, Phillip Alexander, Class of 1951, wrote "My First Impression of Patterson School." The essay appeared in the Patterson School News as follows:

The day I drove up from Charlotte I expected to see a plain, ordinary school building and a dormitory with about thirty rooms and a dining hall. But I was mistaken. As I rounded the curve down by the church, I saw the most beautiful mountain scenery I have ever seen. There was Patterson--situated at the bottom of the stately Blue Ridge Mountains, a blanket of white clouds hovering over it as if protecting it from all that was wrong.

Green trees, rippling streams, winding roads, warm days and cool nights all make up the description of Happy Valley in which Patterson Valley is located.

Patterson School is where boys come to study in order to grow not only mentally but physically and spiritually. It is a church school where boys can work, study, and plan to develop a sound body, a clean mind, and a gentle spirit.

The boys start the day by gathering for prayer in the small but awe-inspiring chapel. The school offers the boys abundant opportunities to make something of themselves by emphasis on good citizenship and the Christian way of life.

²⁶Alfred A. Whipple, "1947-1948 Term Begins," The Patterson School News, October, 1947.

There was little emphasis placed on intramural or competitive sports before 1939 at Patterson School. The small enrollment and required work had made it impractical. However, when the student body began to grow, the amount of work done by each boy became less. In 1939 athletics had a definite place in the extracurricular activities of the school. Three years before, the boys had only twenty minutes for games, but in 1939 a full period of one hour was provided daily. On Tuesday and Friday afternoons the boys were given two hours. Special training was offered in basketball and baseball. Eight competitive basketball games were played against county high school teams. Boys in woodworking classes made baseball bats from a tree that was cut on the farm.²⁷ Six-man football was introduced in 1948, and that with basketball, baseball, swimming, and fishing comprised the main sports enjoyed at free periods.²⁸

During the school year of 1944-1945 a canteen was opened at the school. It was open twice a day and had candy, cokes, fruit juices, paper, and many other school supplies used by the boys. The articles were sold at the same prices at which they were sold in other stores, and

²⁷News item in The Patterson School News, July, 1939.

²⁸Alfred A. Whipple, "Patterson's Forty Years," The Patterson School News, October, 1949.

the profit was used to buy athletic equipment for the school.²⁹

Work was started on a gymnasium during the war years.³⁰ It was completed in 1950. During a building drive that year twelve thousand dollars was contributed in Caldwell County alone to finance the completion of the gymnasium.³¹ The lumber for the building was cut from timber on the school farm. Many of the individual trees cut, which included poplar, oak, yellow and white pine, yielded more than a thousand feet of lumber.³² The boys helped to get out the lumber and to surface it, and they assisted in the construction of the building.³³ The boys were most enthusiastic about helping. In addition to the work periods to which they were assigned, they were eager to give up play periods and free periods to work.³⁴ The gym proved to be one of the greatest

²⁹Earl Becker, "The Canteen," The Patterson School News, January, 1945.

³⁰Alfred A. Whipple, "Eighteen Years at Patterson School," The Patterson School News, November, 1954.

³¹Edwin S. Hartshorn, Jr., "Local Citizens Demonstrate Faith in School's Program," The Patterson School News, April, 1950.

³²George F. Wiese, "Building for Character," The Patterson School News, April, 1947.

³³George F. Wiese, "Building Program--Our Need--Your Opportunity," The Patterson School News, April, 1948.

³⁴George F. Wiese, "Gymnasium Fund Needs Your Help," The Patterson School News, January, 1947.

assets to the school. It was one of the best in the county and greatly aided the physical education program.³⁵

By 1948 the Patterson School had become recognized as a model type of agricultural and mission school. The 420 acres it had under cultivation showed a type of farm operation which was used by federal and state agencies as a demonstration of sound land use and farm management. In recognition of this the school was selected as a setting for a moving picture produced by the Allis-Chalmers Company.

The purpose of the film was to show the importance of power machinery in farm operation and to be of service to the Episcopal Church in showing a high type of educational and mission work. "Happy Valley" was the title of the colored 16mm sound moving picture film which ran for half an hour. It presented a compelling story of the worthwhile work being done at the school, and it was shown widely to clubs, church groups, and other organizations to acquaint them with the school.³⁶

On October 29, 1950, a Field Day was held at Patterson School to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the opening of the school in 1909. Events planned for the day

³⁵Whipple, loc. cit.

³⁶"Patterson School Is Star in Colored Technical Film," The Rural Messenger, February, 1948.

included two forestry tours, two farm tours, classroom exhibits of school work, a community fair in the gymnasium, a picnic, and others. A football game, which was to have been played against Hildebran, was cancelled because of the poor condition of the athletic field following recent heavy rains.

The forestry tours were under the leadership of Mr. A. C. Fowler, agriculture teacher at Patterson, and Mr. George W. Smith, Forestry Extension Specialist at North Carolina State College. Transportation for those taking the tours was provided by two large Allis-Chalmers tractors and two Cobey wagon trailers. The tours covered the experimental lots and improvement cuttings which had been done by Mr. Fowler's forestry classes. Stops were made at different points where plantings of short leaf white pine and white pine seedlings had been made in different years and forest improvement practices had been observed. The farm tours were under the direction of the farm manager, Mr. Johnston Christenbury, and Mr. Max Culp, Caldwell County Farm Agent. These tours included a visit to the dairy barns and to fields which featured crops to improve pastures.

In the gymnasium exhibits were arranged by women of the community and county. The exhibits included agricultural products, canned goods, cooked food, clothing and fancy work, flowers, antiques, hobbies, and woodwork. The

boys of the school entered some of their handwork. The exhibits were judged, and ribbons were awarded for first, second, and third premiums.

Each class had prepared exhibits for its own classroom. In addition to examples of regular school work, maps and projects, there were some attractive special projects.

After a picnic lunch was served, a number of the five hundred visitors present were recognized. Among these was the Reverend Mr. Hugh A. Dobbin, who was headmaster of the school from 1913 to 1936. John Oxford of Morganton, North Carolina, one of the first students who attended Patterson School, introduced Dr. Carl E. Rankin, superintendent of the North Carolina School for the Deaf at Morganton. Dr. Rankin spoke on the theme, "Great Documents of Human Liberties." Mr. Max Culp introduced the second speaker, Mr. James A. Graham, of the Upper Mountain Experiment Station, Transon, North Carolina. He spoke on human and soil conservation, pointing out that both were practiced at Patterson School. He spoke of the school and its farm program as an agricultural experiment station.

The Field Day was such a successful occasion that it was decided to make it an annual affair in the future.³⁷

³⁷ Jimmy Seigler, Bobby Allen, Robert Roland, and others, "40th Anniversary Field Day," The Patterson School News, January, 1950.

CHAPTER V

PATTERSON SCHOOL, 1950-1961

Although founded in 1909 as an agricultural school, Patterson School began to develop and to stress the academic side of education; by 1950 a well-balanced college preparatory curriculum was offered from the seventh grade through the twelfth. The change in emphasis was necessary since more boys who enrolled were interested chiefly in going to college or in continuing their education after they entered some branch of the armed forces. Each year more of the graduates were attending leading colleges and universities to prepare for professions or for work in other fields that required college preparation.¹

The school program continued to give the boys the spiritual, physical, and mental training they needed to prepare for life as well as to succeed in college. The objective in character development was to offer each boy an opportunity to learn to stand squarely upon his own feet for the right principles of living; and, as a religious school, to show him that this was possible only when his life was based on the fundamentals of the Christian

¹Alfred A. Whipple, "Educational Ideals of the Patterson School," The Patterson School News, March, 1952.

faith. As a church-centered school, religion was lived in every phase of the daily program in the classroom, on the athletic field, in the dormitories, and in other routine duties.² Scholastic standards were raised to meet the requirements of the best in college preparatory schools, and only students considered capable of college work were graduated.³

On December 15, 1959, Patterson School received the official notification of its accreditation by the Commission on Secondary Schools of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.⁴ This marked an important and forward step in the progress and history of the Patterson School. The Southern Association, one of six regional associations covering the entire United States, has for its objective "the promotion of the welfare of colleges and secondary schools" and has stated its purpose as follows:

To establish helpful relations between the secondary schools and the institutions of higher learning within the territory of the Association and to consider all subjects that tend to the promotion of interest common to colleges and secondary schools.⁵

²George F. Wiese, "Superintendent's Message to Friends to Patterson School," The Patterson School News, October, 1950.

³Earl Adamy, '60, "Approval of Southern Association Sought," The Patterson School News, January, 1959.

⁴Hereafter, the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools will be referred to as the Southern Association.

⁵Alfred A. Whipple, "Patterson School Accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools," The Patterson School News, January, 1960.

Two years previously the faculty and student body had started work to attain the coveted goal of accreditation. The first step was that of self-evaluation. For this the school used the Evaluative Criteria, a measuring guide developed by the American Council on Education for use in high school inspection. It provided for a variety of evaluations and furnished inspiration for improvement. During the next year and a half meetings were held by faculty and students. At these meetings an effort was made to present an honest appraisal of the activities of the school, to discover weaknesses, and to work to make needed corrections. In February, 1959, the school invited the State Committee of the Southern Association to visit the school to inspect and to review the self-evaluation study that had been made. A committee of eight members came to the school and spent two days in making a thorough examination. As a result of the inspection the school was invited to make formal application for membership in the Southern Association in October, 1959. The nomination was unanimously approved by the North Carolina Committee. Patterson School was invited to attend the annual convention of the Southern Association at Louisville, Kentucky, at which new schools being considered for admission were recognized.

The fact that Patterson had been accredited by the Southern Association signified that the school was doing a

good job. It was an inspiration to the faculty and the students to know that the quality of their program had been approved by a group qualified to judge. Since the Southern Association continually works to improve education, accreditation pointed the way for further improvements and developments in the future.⁶

Mr. George F. Wiese, superintendent of Patterson School since 1936, feels that one of the main purposes of Patterson is to act as a leader. It strives to serve as "a pilot for other schools in the field of education."⁷ The faculty of the school thinks that the success of its students is due in part to the fact that Patterson looks upon education as something more than merely acquiring factual knowledge from textbooks in the classrooms. In an article entitled "Educational Ideals of the Patterson School" in the March, 1952, issue of the Patterson School News, Mr. Alfred A. Whipple, principal, expressed it as follows:

Much more important is the acquiring of attitudes, learning to think and acquiring correct methods of attack, ways of working and proper study habits instead of mere rote memorizing--in short, learning how to learn, knowing what one is doing, why, and the most economical ways of doing it. It is possible in small

⁶Ibid.

⁷From an interview with Mr. George F. Wiese, May, 1961.

classes where the teacher can work closely with the students to observe their study habits, analyze what they are doing wrong, drop hints for correcting their mistakes, show them how to study, and if necessary, help them study until they learn how for themselves. It is possible to guide each individual to learn to think for himself. We can begin where each student is and work from there rather than use the methods of mass production which are too often the only possible alternative in very large classes where time and opportunity for individual help are totally lacking.

The leadership of Mr. Wiese has been of considerable importance in the progress of Patterson School. As a sincere Christian and a man of vision and imagination, Mr. Wiese has been ideally qualified for his work at Patterson. His strength of character and integrity have helped him to see what is right and to do it with no regard for personal sacrifice. Mr. Wiese imparts a feeling of faith and strength to others, so that there is a feeling of well-being when he is around.⁸ The dedication of the 1961 Bull Dog, the Patterson School yearbook, expresses the high esteem with which he is regarded by the students of the school. The dedication is stated as follows:

In the fall of 1936, Mr. George F. Wiese, a man of unceasing energy and deep understanding, became superintendent of Patterson School. Under his guidance and leadership, the school has experienced steady growth and has received wide recognition. It is the desire of Mr. Wiese and the entire faculty that Patterson School give to its students a foundation that will enable them to develop a sound philosophy by which to live and an education that will insure for them a happy and successful future. It is through the foresight of and the

⁸Ibid.

example set by Mr. Wiese that Patterson School has gained its present position in the field of Christian education.

We, the students of Patterson School for Boys, dedicate to you this the 1961 Bull Dog.

Mr. Wiese has served his community and county in various ways during his years at Patterson. He is a charter member of the Board of Directors at Caldwell Memorial Hospital in Lenoir, North Carolina. He is an active member and past president of the Kiwanis Club in Lenoir.⁹ In May, 1961, he was awarded a Distinguished Service Plaque by his fellow supervisors in Caldwell County, representing Catawba Soil Conservation District. The award recognized the continuing efforts of Mr. Wiese throughout a twenty-year period to promote better resource conservation of soil, water, forests, and wild life. Mr. Wiese was the first conservation supervisor when Caldwell County joined the Catawba District in 1941.¹⁰

The faculty and staff of Patterson School are selected for outstanding qualities in character and in natural and scholastic ability. Their dedication to their individual responsibilities is a vital factor in the exceptional educational benefits provided by the school.¹¹ There are ten

⁹From an interview with Miss Frances M. Chester, registrar at Patterson School, May, 1961.

¹⁰From a letter to Miss Frances M. Chester from Mr. D. K. Clodfelter, May, 1961.

¹¹The Patterson School Catalog, 1960-1961.

teachers in addition to Superintendent Wiese. The school chaplain also serves as a member of the faculty. The qualifications of the faculty members meet the educational standards required by the North Carolina Department of Education and the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The staff includes two secretaries, a nurse, housemother, dietitian, assistant dietitian, and cook. Maintenance men are employed to care for the school property.¹²

Special recognition is due four members of the faculty who have been at the school for more than twenty years each. Mr. Alfred A. Whipple, principal of the high school, came to Patterson in 1938. He also teaches English and Latin. A native of New Hampshire, he received an A. B. Degree from Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, and an M. A. Degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.¹³ Miss Frances M. Chester joined the faculty in 1938. In addition to her duties as registrar of the school she teaches typewriting. Miss Chester received her Bachelor of Arts Degree from Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois.¹⁴

¹²News item in The Patterson School News, October, 1960.

¹³From an interview with Mr. Alfred A. Whipple, May, 1961.

¹⁴"Supplement to the Patterson School Catalog," 1961-1962.

Mr. Alvin C. Fowler has the distinction of being the first faculty member hired by Superintendent George F. Wiese after he came to Patterson in 1936. Mr. Fowler, who teaches science and mathematics, graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree from Clemson College, Clemson, South Carolina. With the exception of service in the United States Navy during World War II, he has been a member of the faculty at Patterson since 1936.¹⁵ Mr. Jesse C. Hawkins is the only Patterson School graduate who is a member of the faculty at the present time. He enrolled as a day student at Patterson in 1919 and graduated in 1923. He attended North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina, for two years. Later he was graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree from Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, North Carolina. From 1926-1930 he taught at Patterson. He returned in 1940 and has been a teacher of mathematics and science since then.¹⁶ These teachers, with the guidance and leadership of Superintendent Wiese, have helped Patterson School to progress. Their loyalty to the school, devotion to the individual students, and superior ability as teachers have been instrumental in developing the concept of education which is practiced at Patterson. A list

¹⁵From an interview with Mr. George F. Wiese, May, 1961.

¹⁶From an interview with Mr. Jesse C. Hawkins, August, 1960.

of the present faculty members and staff is included in the Appendix to this study.

The curriculum of the Patterson School is designed to give students a more thorough foundation in college preparatory courses. At the present time, subjects taught in the seventh grade include English, spelling, reading, arithmetic, history, geography, science, and physical education. In the eighth grade the following courses are taught: English, spelling, literature, mathematics, science, citizenship, and physical education. The high school includes grades nine, ten, eleven, and twelve. Four years of English are required. Three years of mathematics are necessary for graduation. The student may select from Algebra I, Algebra II, plane geometry, solid geometry, and trigonometry. Two years of social studies are required. In addition to United States history, the students may select from world history, world geography, sociology, and economics. Two units of science are needed for graduation. The courses taught include general science, biology, which is required, chemistry, and physics. One unit of Bible is required in the tenth grade. Church school classes are held once a week. Instruction is given to the boys who wish to be confirmed in the Episcopal Church. Two years each of Latin and Spanish are offered as electives. One year of typewriting is available as an elective. One semester of health is required in either the



Figure 3. FACULTY OF 1960-1961

Left to right, standing: Mr. Jesse Hawkins, Mr. Alvin C. Fowler, Mr. George L. Wiese, Rev. Henry D. Moore, Mr. Frank Teaster.

Seated: Mr. Alfred Whipple, Miss Georgie Brown, Mrs. Lora Snyder, Mr. Wilton T. Cook, Mrs. W. T. Cook, Miss Frances Chester, Mrs. George Wiese.

ninth or tenth grade.¹⁷

Patterson School uses a carefully planned testing program to measure the ability and achievement of its students. Superior students are given additional work in class to challenge their ability and interest. Student progress is closely supervised. If a student needs additional assistance to improve the quality of his work, he is assigned to a special study hall for guidance and counseling. Reports of grades are given out each six weeks. These reports include written comments by each teacher on the progress and needs of the individual student. The following grading system is used:

A	95 - 100	Excellent
B	88 - 94	Good
C	81 - 87	Average
D	75 - 80	Poor
E	0 - 74	Failing ¹⁸

The daily schedule, which is followed from Tuesday through Saturday, begins at six-thirty in the morning when the rising bell sounds. Breakfast is served at seven o'clock. At eight o'clock there is a short, compulsory chapel service. Classes and study periods are held from

¹⁷Catalog of the Patterson School, 1960-1961.

¹⁸From an interview with Mr. Alfred A. Whipple, principal of Patterson School, May, 1961.

eight-fifteen until eleven-forty-five. At twelve-fifteen dinner is served. From one-fifteen until three-forty in the afternoon, classes meet. Work duties, athletic and physical activities are scheduled from three-forty-five until five-forty-five. Six-fifteen is the supper hour. A supervised study hall is held from seven-fifteen until eight-forty-five Monday through Friday. At nine-fifteen lights are out except for Saturday night when the time is ten o'clock. On Sunday the rising bell rings at seven-thirty in the morning. At eight o'clock breakfast is served. Church school is held at nine-thirty and church service is held at eleven. Dinner is at one o'clock, and the supper bell is at five-thirty. On Monday a work period is held from eight o'clock to eleven-thirty in the morning. The boys are free from one o'clock until time for supervised study.¹⁹

The following article, "Religious Activity at Patterson," written by William J. Hincke in the January, 1956, issue of the Patterson School News describes the emphasis on religion in the daily routine at Patterson School.

The religious program of Patterson School aptly bridges the gap between the purely traditional and orthodox on the one hand and the personally inspired on the other. A happy medium has been reached in the daily eight o'clock chapel services. The short service usually includes a hymn, the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, additional prayers, and meditations.

¹⁹Catalog of the Patterson School, 1960-1961.

These services are attended on a school-wide basis, and have been conducted by Mr. Wiese.

Each Thursday morning at 10:00 we are fortunate in having the Reverend Manuel Fowler, rector of Saint Paul's in North Wilkesboro here at the school to celebrate Holy Communion.

On Sundays the boys attend morning prayer and sermon in the chapel at 11:00 a.m. Conducted by Mr. Wiese, except on the second Sunday of each month, when they are taken to Lenoir by chartered bus for the services in their respective churches. Sunday School is also held each Sunday morning before church service.

In 1959 the school added a resident chaplain to its staff. The Reverend Mr. Henry D. Moore, Jr., came from parish work at Saint John's Episcopal Church in Columbus, Ohio. He had wide experience as a teacher, counselor, administrator, and leader of young people.²⁰ After his arrival the students attended all church services at the chapel on the campus.

The chapel in Gard Hall was adequate at the time of its construction; however, as the school grew it became too small to serve the purpose for which it was designed. Since it was in a room in Gard Hall, it was impossible to expand it. In 1951 members of the Lenoir family, friends of the school, and the school directors decided that the Sarah Joyce Lenoir Library building would serve a more useful purpose as a chapel. The library was moved to Gard Hall, and the building was converted to a chapel.²¹

²⁰"Supplement to the Catalog of the Patterson School," 1959-1960.

²¹George F. Wiese, "The Sarah Joyce Lenoir Memorial Chapel," The Patterson School News, July, 1951.



Figure 4. Interior view of the Sarah Joyce Lenoir Memorial Chapel

In 1945 many friends and former students of Patterson School suggested providing for a memorial to former students who had given their lives in the service of their country during World War II. All felt that a chapel would be an appropriate memorial for the campus. Gifts in memory of these boys and of the loved ones of other donors were used in converting the library to a chapel. The names of the many donors are inscribed in the Book of Remembrance which is kept in the chapel. On the front page of the book is the following dedication by William Penn Vail:

To the students of Patterson School:

May this plaque keep ever in remembrance your school-mates who gave their lives in World War II for you and for me.

Let not time, fire, flood, pestilence, strife, or any other adversity dim the memory of these, your honored eleven.

Keep ever before you the measure of their devotion and the full meed of their service to our country.

In addition to money other gifts were received. The Reverend Mr. James Sill of Tryon, North Carolina, was responsible for the gift of a beautiful double stained glass window. The window was formerly in Saint Chrysostom's Chapel in New York City. Saint Chrysostom's was one of the churches of Trinity Parish. The Reverend Mr. Thomas H. Sill, father of the Reverend Mr. James Sill, was priest-in-charge there for forty years. When the work of the church was discontinued

and the building destroyed, the windows of the chapel were put in storage. The window, which was given to Patterson School, was donated by the vestry of Trinity Parish for use in the Western Diocese. The window represents the boy Samuel kneeling before Eli, the high-priest, and offering himself for the service of the Lord. It is a most suitable window for a church school for boys.²² The electric organ was bought with a gift from Dr. William Penn Vail of Blirstown, New Jersey, in memory of his father and mother, John Davis and Melissa Gregory Vail.²³ Mrs. Andrew Lenoir and her children gave a portrait of Miss Sarah Joyce Lenoir, in whose memory the building was erected in 1922, to be hung in the chapel.²⁴ The chancel of the chapel was built from old bricks which had been made by slaves on the Patterson plantation. The bricks were formerly used in a small building near Old Palmyra.²⁵

The chapel was consecrated on May 4, 1958, by the Rt. Reverend M. George Henry, Episcopal Bishop of Western

²²Miss Frances M. Chester, "Memorial Window Given to New Chapel," The Patterson School News, October, 1950.

²³Miss Frances M. Chester, "The Book of Remembrance," The Patterson School News, January, 1956.

²⁴Inscription under the portrait of Sarah Joyce Lenoir.

²⁵George F. Wiese, "The Sarah Joyce Lenoir Memorial Chapel," The Patterson School News, July, 1951.

North Carolina. The consecration was the crowning event of the 1958 Field Day activities.²⁶

The Patterson School choir has always been an important part of the religious services held at the school. Mrs. George F. Wiese is the choir director and organist. She is a graduate of the Wesleyan Conservatory and has directed the choir for fifteen years. There are fifteen boys in the choir. They are a talented group and take special pride in doing outstanding work.²⁷

In addition to the choir, students may engage in other extracurricular activities. The school has won outstanding recognition through its football teams and both varsity and junior varsity basketball teams. Other sports at the school include baseball, softball, swimming, horseback riding, and tennis. Participation in various social and civic activities includes a Key Club, Student Council, periodic school dances, picnics, and open house occasions such as the annual Field Day.²⁸

Since participation in sports plays an important part in the life of every normal boy, athletics are given a special

²⁶Harold Hamm, "Consecration of the Sarah Joyce Lenoir Memorial Chapel," The Patterson School News, June, 1958.

²⁷Ricky Wall, "The Patterson School Choir," The Patterson School News, January, 1961.

²⁸News item in The Patterson School News, October, 1960.

place in the total program at Patterson. Through participation the boys are taught to develop a spirit of cooperation and fair play. They also learn to develop physical coordination, quick thinking, and self-discipline.²⁹ No sports scholarships are given at Patterson. The money used for the athletic program comes from a small athletic fee that is charged each student and from the profit derived from sales at the school canteen.

All boys participate in sports activities through physical education classes, which are divided according to class levels, and a one-hour activity period, which is held for non-varsity team members at the end of each school day. Under the capable guidance of Coach Frank Teaster, a graduate of Wofford College, Spartanburg, South Carolina, who came to Patterson in 1958, an intensive intramural program is conducted throughout the year. During 1960-1961 it included such sports as basketball, volleyball, ping-pong, the free throw, basketball and football throws, the broad jump, relay races, and others. Almost all students attend the games which are played at home. A large percentage also go to games played away from the school between the Patterson team and other schools.³⁰ The distinctive school spirit is

²⁹The Catalog of Patterson School, 1960-1961.

³⁰From an interview with Mr. Frank Teaster, May 16, 1961.

apparent among both the team members and the student body. Chuck Calloway, a 1955 graduate of Patterson, effectively described the spirit of Patterson School students in an article entitled "The Spirit of Patterson" which appeared in the November, 1954, issue of the Patterson School News. It appeared as follows:

The spirit of Patterson School has always been renowned through Caldwell County, because it shows through the boys so brightly that you just can't miss it. It has often been said that you can always spot a Patterson School boy, and this is true because there is something different about him, and the difference is the spirit.

Patterson has never been what you would call tops in sports; in fact, the Bulldogs have always been the underdogs because of a small enrollment and lack of material. But it can never be said that Patterson has ever really been beaten, for, winners or losers, the Patterson boys have always had some cheerful remark for their opponents as they left the field of play. Once a coach, whose team had just beaten Patterson rather badly, remarked while watching the two teams leave the field, "Why can't we produce a team like Patterson?"

If anyone has any doubts about the existence of this spirit, there is but one answer to such a doubt. Let him pay a visit to the campus and he can see for himself the fellowship that is shown among the boys. He will be impressed by the visible spirit at Patterson and awed by the invisible character which goes even deeper. This spirit is not the kind you have yelled at a football game but it's the kind you feel deep down inside. It's the kind that brings boys back year after year.

Since 1948 Patterson has had a football team. It belongs to the Catawba Valley Conference, which includes the following schools: Alexander in Polk County, Oak Hill in Burke County, Oak Hill in Caldwell County, Celeste Henkle,

Scotts, and Harmony in Iredell County, and Burns High in Cleveland County. The conference used six-man football until 1957, when it changed to eight-man football. At the beginning of the 1961-1962 school year the entire conference will change to eleven-man football. In 1959 the Patterson team won eight games and lost none to lead the conference; however, it was unable to participate in state playoffs because Patterson is a private school. Patterson had four boys on the all-conference team in 1959, and two boys were on the team in 1960.

For a number of years the Patterson School has had a basketball team which plays in the Caldwell County Conference. This conference includes the high schools at Oak Hill, Kings Creek, Collettsville, and Happy Valley. Patterson also plays several non-conference games each season. These are frequently played with Ben Lippen School, Christ School, Blue Ridge School, and others.³¹ In the 1955-1956 basketball season the Patterson School Bulldogs went from fourth place in the Caldwell County Conference to win their first basketball tournament championship. Patterson was also given a trophy for showing the best sportsmanship in the conference for the year.³² The Bulldogs were awarded the

³¹Ibid.

³²Jack Saunooke, "Patterson Wins County Tournament and Best Sportsmanship Trophy," The Patterson School News, March, 1956.

Caldwell County Sportsmanship Award for the second time in 1958.³³ The conference title and tournament championship were both won by the Bulldogs in the 1960 basketball season.³⁴ In 1959 and 1960 the Patterson School basketball team received the sportsmanship trophy given annually by the 9922nd Air Reserve Squadron of Kingsport, Tennessee. The award is presented to the team or school the Air Reserve team has played which in their opinion has displayed the finest sportsmanship during the season. The 9922nd team, coached by Blanchard F. Seaver, a former Patterson School student, played high school, college, and service teams from Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, and Florida.³⁵ A copy of the letter from Major Frederick K. Harvey, Commanding Officer, which was sent with the trophy given in 1960, reads as follows:

9922nd Air Reserve Squadron
United States Air Force
145 Commerce Street
Kingsport, Tennessee
October 19, 1960

Subject: Sportsmanship Trophy
To: Patterson School
Lenoir, North Carolina

Congratulations for outstanding recognition. Your selection as the recipient of the Sportsmanship Trophy is noteworthy since it is evidence of the excellent

³³From an interview with Mr. Frank Teaster, May 16, 1961.

³⁴Bill Fagan, "1960 A Great Basketball Season for Patterson," The Patterson School News, March, 1960.

³⁵Wayne Modlin, "Patterson Wins Sportsmanship Trophy," The Patterson School News, January, 1961.

character, sportsmanship, and spirit of fair play exhibited during the past year. We all play to win the game and we all like to win, but the greatest contribution that anyone can get from playing the game is the quality of true sportsmanship. This is a quality which lives on throughout our lifetimes, even when the final score of the game has become obscure. Your excellent accomplishment of this trait will win places of award for your team's participants when they deal with their fellowman in the game of life itself.

The significance of this award is that your team has excelled in the real purpose of any game--to win or lose in the spirit of fair play.

Patterson School, we salute you.

Frederick K. Harvey
Major, AFRes Commander

A unique feature of the sports activities at Patterson School since 1936 has been the keen interest in fly fishing. Many of the students have learned the art of fly fishing and fly tying from Superintendent Wiese. During his years at Patterson Mr. Wiese has come to know the Blue Ridge and Smoky Mountain streams as have few other men. He is considered the best fly-caster in the state of North Carolina, and he ranks with the best trout fly tiers in the country. The tackle companies frequently give him their best products to use for exhibitions and clinics.³⁶ In February, 1960, Mr. Wiese demonstrated his favorite hobby, tying trout flies, on a half-hour television program, "Sportsmen," on Station WSOC, Charlotte, North Carolina. During the demonstration he was

³⁶ Dick Pierce, "Patterson's George Wiese Called Best Fly-Caster in North Carolina," The Patterson School News, June, 1957.

interviewed about various aspects of trout fishing.³⁷

Patterson School has had a student council since 1911. The purpose as stated by Headmaster Malcolm S. Taylor in 1911 was "to foster in each boy a feeling of responsibility for the school."³⁸ In its earliest stages the council was a decided success, and it has continued to be an effective instrument of student government. Quoting from the constitution of the Student Government Association in 1938, the purpose of the student council was given as follows:

1. To develop a tradition of self-discipline in upholding the ideas of Patterson School.
2. To act as an intermediary between the faculty and student body in the making of necessary regulations, to aid in matters of discipline, and to decide policies for the furtherance of the school's ideals.
3. To inspire in each student the sense of personal honor in his conduct at all times.³⁹

The student handbook which was given to Patterson students in 1961 stated the same purpose as quoted above.⁴⁰ The Student Council assists the superintendent and faculty in

³⁷Kermit Caldwell, "Mr. Wiese and Patterson Alumni Recognized by Sportsmen," The Patterson School News, March, 1960.

³⁸Malcolm S. Taylor, "The Principal's Letter," The News of the Patterson School, May, 1911.

³⁹"Student Government Association," The Patterson School News, November, 1938.

⁴⁰The Student Handbook.

developing a tradition of self-discipline in upholding the ideals of the Patterson School.⁴¹ The officers of the Student Council, which acts as the governing body of the Student Government Association, for the school year 1960-1961 were Robert Gilham, president; Phil May, vice-president; and Ricky Wall, secretary. Other members were Richard Stubbs, Joe Debnam, Johnny Hunter, Wayne Modlin, John Yeager, Robert Mathson, Jerry McSwain, Bruce Bradley, Tim Kilgore, and Fred Hass.⁴²

Patterson School has had a Key Club since October, 1949. Since its founding, it has become one of the most influential and constructive organizations at the school. The club is sponsored by the Lenoir Chapter of the Kiwanis International Organization. Each of the club members is carefully selected on the basis of quality of character and ability to become a key member of the community and school. At Patterson the club is composed of members from the sophomore, junior, and senior classes. The objectives of the Key Club are listed as follows:

- To develop initiative and leadership
- To provide experience in living and working together
- To serve the school and community
- To cooperate with the school principal

⁴¹The Catalog of Patterson School, 1960-1961.

⁴²"The Student Council," The 1961 Patterson School Yearbook.

To prepare for useful citizenship
 To cooperate in creating high idealism which makes
 possible the increase of righteousness, justice,
 patriotism, and good will.⁴³

The Key Club sponsors the annual football dance and the commencement dance along with several soc hops and social events during the year. The officers for the 1960-1961 school year were John Yeager, president; Dick Burman, vice-president; Phil May, secretary; John Kershaw, treasurer; and Dave Shire, chaplain.⁴⁴ At the annual Field Day held on May 7, 1961, the Key Club officers for the 1961-1962 school year were installed. They are Dick Burman, president; Alfred Pate, vice-president; Jerry McSwain, secretary; Tom Everett, treasurer; and Guy Gregg, chaplain.⁴⁵ President Dick Burman was chosen Lieutenant Governor of Division II at an annual Division I and II Key Club Caucus held in Hickory, North Carolina, in February, 1961.⁴⁶

In 1958-1959 the cost per boy at Patterson was \$1416 for the school year. In 1959-1960 the cost was \$1461. The average pay per student is less than eight hundred dollars.

⁴³Gary Robinson, "This Is Your Key Club," The Patterson School News, October, 1957.

⁴⁴"The Key Club," The 1961 Patterson School Yearbook.

⁴⁵"Agenda for Field Day," May 7, 1961. A copy is included in Appendix C.

⁴⁶Steve DeVore, "Key Club Caucus," The Patterson School News, March, 1961.

The work that is required of every boy helped to make up the difference.⁴⁷ Boys work in the dining room, kitchen, dormitories, and classrooms. Others help with work on the campus. The work assignments are changed every six weeks. The school operates on the policy that all boys should be taught to work as a part of their education. In this way they help themselves financially and learn to develop a sense of responsibility. They learn that all work is honorable. According to Mr. Wiese, "Honorable physical labor as well as honorable scholastic work based on Christian principles develop honorable citizens."⁴⁸ Some high-ranking students have been granted scholarships of nine hundred dollars. Others have received scholarships from \$150 up, depending upon their scholastic ability and financial circumstances. No student is turned away because of his inability to pay board and tuition.⁴⁹ The work scholarship students participate on an equal basis with other students. No discriminating attention is called to those students who have a work scholarship. Faculty and other students do not necessarily know who they

⁴⁷From an interview with Mr. George F. Wiese, May, 1961.

⁴⁸George F. Wiese, "Superintendent's Message to Friends of Patterson School," The Patterson School News, October, 1950.

⁴⁹George F. Wiese, "Message from the Superintendent," The Patterson School News, October, 1960.

are. Despite the fact that a variety of socio-economic backgrounds are represented among the student body, it is not evident in the lives the boys lead on the campus. One example of this is that the boys are each allowed only two dollars a week for spending money.⁵⁰

The farm income is still used to supplement the rates charged each student. For a number of years 288 acres of the school property has been in cultivation. Between eight and ten thousand dollars worth of farm products used by the school are raised on the farm each year. This includes all the meat, beans, potatoes, corn, tomatoes, and other vegetables used. The process of canning food for use in the winter was replaced by freezing. For example, an estimated twenty thousand ears of corn on the cob are frozen each year. The milk from the dairy herd is sold to Coble Dairies, and then properly processed milk is in turn bought for use at the school. Until January 1, 1961, Mr. Wiese managed the farm along with his other duties as superintendent. On that date the farm was rented. The products from it will still be used at the school as in the past. The timber on the school property has not been cut for several years. It is being allowed to grow to serve as a source of income in the future.

⁵⁰From an interview with Mr. Alfred A. Whipple, principal of Patterson School, May, 1961.

On May 30, 1941, the first meeting of the Board of Directors of Patterson School was held. Until that time the school did not have a separate board of directors. It had been under the guidance of the Committee on Education of the Western Diocese of the Episcopal Church. Each year the superintendent of Patterson made a report to the Convention of the Western Diocese. Nine members of the Board of Directors are elected by the convention. Five members-at-large, who may serve for life if they wish, are recommended to the Board of Directors by the superintendent of Patterson School and are elected by the Board. The eight associate members are recommended to the Bishop of the Western Diocese and are appointed by him annually. The Patterson School Alumni Association elects two members to represent it on the Board of Directors. The Board meets at least four times a year and more often when it is necessary. The meetings are held at Patterson School. In May, 1961, the members of the Board of Directors were as follows: the Rt. Reverend M. George Henry, chairman; Mr. Claude Armfield, Dr. Grimes Byerly, Mrs. Robert Campbell, Mr. Haywood Duke, Reverend Floyd W. Finch, Jr., Mrs. L. C. Gifford, Reverend Mark Jenkins, Reverend Frank E. McKensie, Mr. Hugh J. Mitchell, Mr. Ed Newton, Mr. James Peden, Mr. Thomas B. Rice, Mr. A. B. Stoney, Mr. Donnell Van Noppen, and Mr. T. Manley Whitener. Mr. Jesse C. Hawkins and Mr. Walter Sullivan are representatives

of the Patterson School Alumni Association. Associate members are as follows: Mr. Harold R. Cory, Mrs. E. A. Dobbin, Reverend Charles C. Fishburne, Jr., Mrs. A. G. Foard, Mr. E. S. Hartsborn, Jr., Mrs. Margaret Moore, Mr. Cary Page, and Mr. James Todd, Jr.⁵¹

Camp Patterson was started eighteen years ago and was operated on the Patterson School campus for a month or six weeks each summer. As a result of several severe epidemics of polio in Caldwell County during the 1940's, the camp was not opened for several years. It was started again in 1957 after the discovery of a polio vaccine had lessened the threat of a polio epidemic.⁵² Mrs. Lora Snyder, the camp director, is a member of the Patterson School faculty during the regular school year. She and a well-qualified staff conduct the camp activities for boys from eight to fifteen years of age. The camp is open for six weeks, and boys may enroll for a two, four, or six weeks session.

The camp has access to all the Patterson School property. A thousand acres of forest, six or eight miles of clear running streams, and twelve or fifteen miles of trails for hiking or horseback riding are among the advantages which

⁵¹From an interview with Mr. George F. Wiese, May, 1961.

⁵²Ibid.

it has to offer. The buildings on the campus are used for indoor activities. The lake is used for swimming and other water activities.⁵³ A Red Cross lifesaving instructor is always in charge. The buddy system is used to help insure safety. Junior and senior lifesaving courses are given. Archery, riflery, tennis, horseback riding, nature study, and crafts are a part of the program each summer. Tutoring is offered to campers who may need to make up one or two subjects in junior or senior high school. Religious emphasis is a central part of the camp program. Sunday morning services are held in the Sarah Joyce Lenoir Memorial Chapel, and vespers are conducted in the chapel, around the campfire, or at the lake side.⁵⁴ The entire program offered by Camp Patterson is designed to offer an opportunity for developing self-reliance, ingenuity, and character.⁵⁵

The Field Day held on Sunday, May 7, 1960, combined the annual event with an observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the school. The opening event was a church service which was held in the Sarah Joyce Lenoir Memorial

⁵³George F. Wiese, "Camp Patterson in Happy Valley," The Patterson School News, January, 1958.

⁵⁴The Camp Patterson Folder.

⁵⁵Mrs. Lora Snyder, "A Message to Parents," The Patterson School News, January, 1961.

Chapel. The Reverend Mr. Henry D. Moore, Jr., chaplain of the Patterson School, celebrated the service of the Holy Communion. The sermon was presented by the Rt. Reverend Robert E. Gribbon, retired Bishop of the Western Diocese of North Carolina. Following the church service, a picnic lunch was served.⁵⁶

The Reverend Mr. Henry D. Moore, Jr., began the afternoon program by formally presenting the Certificate of Accreditation from the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges. It was presented to Mr. Alfred Whipple, who has been a teacher and principal at Patterson School for the past twenty-two years. In his talk Chaplain Moore emphasized the close relationship among students and between students and teachers which is possible in a private school. Reverend Moore stated that "this close-knit relationship leads a student not only to greater heights of learning but also into a finer understanding of the church and his fellow man." Mr. Hugh Mitchell of Statesville, North Carolina, spoke on the topic, "The Patterson School of Tomorrow." Mr. Mitchell is chairman of the Promotion Committee of the Patterson School Board of Directors. Following the talks by Chaplain Moore and Mr. Mitchell, Coach Don Hyatt gave out letters to the

⁵⁶David Reber, "Fiftieth Anniversary Field Day," The Patterson School News, June, 1960.

members of the varsity basketball team which had won both in the conference and in the tournament for the year 1959-1960. Receiving letters were Harold Bright, Hilliard Bright, "Butch" Brooks, Spears Hinton, Ted Ray, George Sewell, Jim Snyder, Joey Banner, Danny Eaheart, and Dave Shire. Coach Frank Teaster then gave out letters to the members of the junior varsity basketball team which had also won the conference title for the year. The boys who received letters were Jim Burns, Bill Davis, Steve DeVore, John Dickenson, Bill Edmonds, Sam Houston, Alfred Pate, Robert Salsrom, and Bill Woodbury.⁵⁷

Later in the afternoon a minstrel, "Tambo's Showboat," was presented by members of the senior class in the gymnasium. It was directed by Reverend Moore. The last event of the day was a softball game.⁵⁸ The number of visitors who attended the activities broke all previous Field Day records.⁵⁹

⁵⁷ Bill Fagan, "Fiftieth Anniversary Field Day," The Patterson School News, June, 1960.

⁵⁸ Bill Bently, "Fiftieth Anniversary Field Day," The Patterson School News, June, 1960.

⁵⁹ Reber, loc. cit.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

When Patterson School came into existence, the dream of Mr. Samuel Legerwood Patterson to provide a church-sponsored education for mountain boys became a reality under the leadership of Bishop Junius Horner and the devoted men and women on the school staff. Through the years Patterson has continued its services of training young men, "first as Christians and secondly as citizens to take their place in the world in which they found themselves."¹

The world has undergone many changes since Patterson School was founded in 1909. Two world wars, a depression, the Korean War, the present cold war, and the technological developments of the period have changed the needs of the boys who attend the school. North Carolina and other Southern states have changed from agricultural states to ones in which industry is playing a more vital role. In order to meet the demands of these changes, the educational program has been altered, but the emphasis on the Christian life has remained the same. With Patterson School's continuing growth, its present facilities are too limited to take

¹M. George Henry, Episcopal Bishop of Western North Carolina, Preparing for Leadership--in the Christian Tradition.

care of the increasing enrollment. Additional buildings are needed so that more young men can attend the school.²

Under the leadership of Mr. Hugh Mitchell, chairman of the Promotion Committee of the Patterson School Board of Directors, a development campaign was started in March, 1961. The campaign was approved by the executive council of the Western Diocese, and the services of Ward, Dreshman, and Reinhardt, a well-established company dealing in fund-raising, were employed.³

The development plans for the immediate future provide for the following: two new dormitories to house eighty students; a classroom building consisting of twelve classrooms, a library, and a study hall; a new dining room, kitchen, and cold storage building; two duplex homes for faculty; two single homes for faculty. These major additions, along with the remodeling of some of the existing buildings, the construction of streets and sidewalks, and the enlarging of the school reservoir, will complete the immediate needs of the school. A careful study has indicated that the sum of five hundred eighty thousand dollars will be required to put this program into effect. Plans are being made to raise three

²Ibid.

³M. George Henry, Bishop, "Patterson School Development Campaign Underway," The Patterson School News, March, 1961.

hundred thirty thousand dollars in Western North Carolina. The balance will be secured from other sources. At the present time Patterson is debt free.

In addition to the above plans, long-range development projects are being considered for the school. These include a modern infirmary building, a student recreation building, an addition to the chapel, a swimming pool, an endowment fund for student scholarships, and an addition to the administration building.

The position of the private college preparatory school in the present and future has been appropriately expressed as follows by Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, president of California Institute of Technology, in Preparing for Leadership--in the Christian Tradition, the promotion campaign booklet used by Patterson.

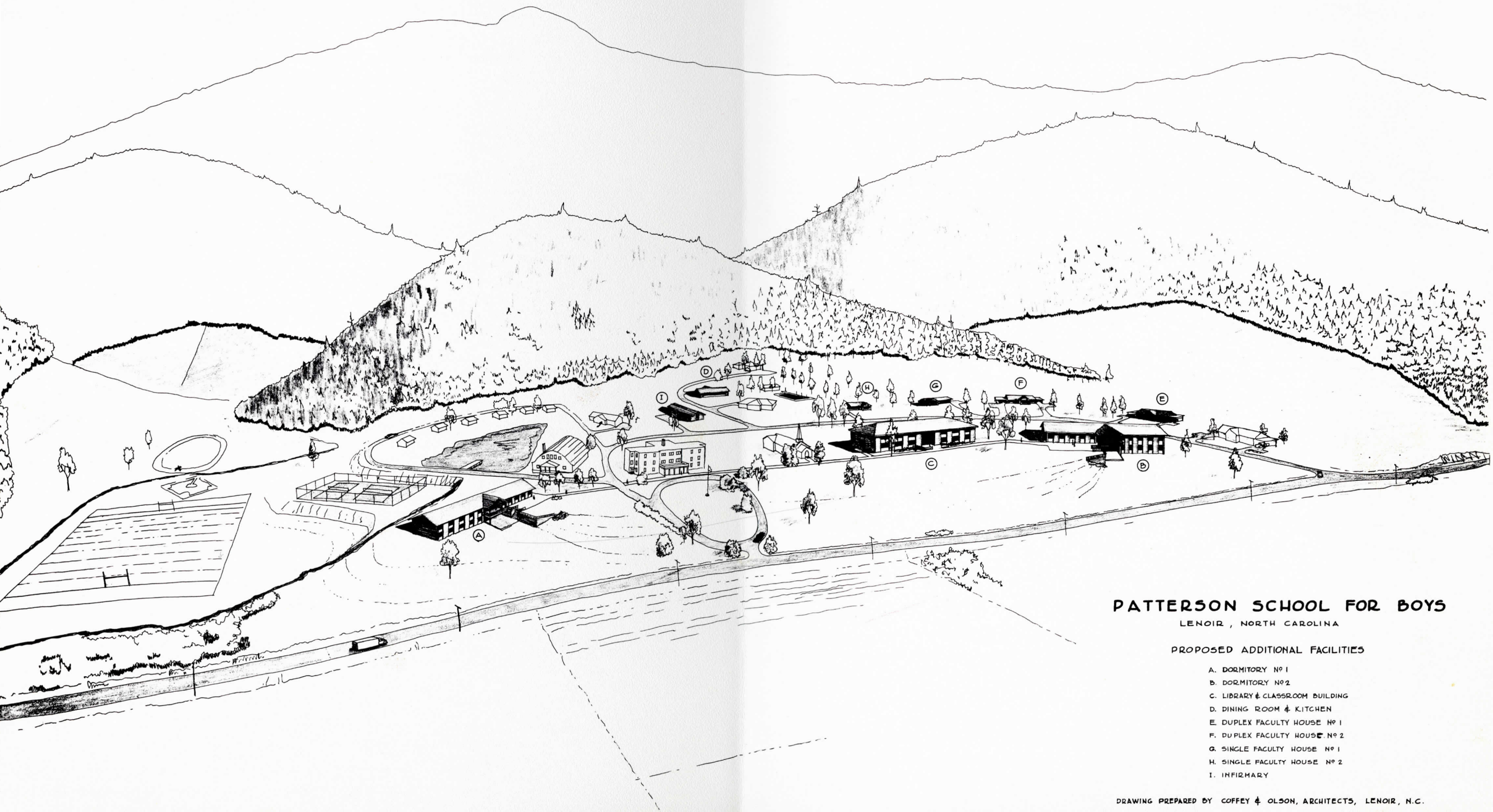
EDUCATED MEN ARE TODAY the nation's most critical and needed resource. A growing population, crowding our educational institutions, threatens that resource.

The pressure of numbers is most seriously felt by young people at that critical age at which they must have stimulation, leadership, and hard work to develop their capacities to the utmost.

Without these essentials even gifted boys may lag behind, and their abilities are lost to them and their communities.

The independent college preparatory school, with a tradition of education excellence, emphasis on moral and religious principles, and a well-rounded program of activities for each student, performs a necessary public service.

Patterson School, no doubt, will continue to offer quality education to its students. It will continue to design its services to meet the needs of a changing and advancing society.



PATTERSON SCHOOL FOR BOYS
LENOIR, NORTH CAROLINA

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL FACILITIES

- A. DORMITORY No 1
- B. DORMITORY No 2
- C. LIBRARY & CLASSROOM BUILDING
- D. DINING ROOM & KITCHEN
- E. DUPLEX FACULTY HOUSE No 1
- F. DUPLEX FACULTY HOUSE No 2
- G. SINGLE FACULTY HOUSE No 1
- H. SINGLE FACULTY HOUSE No 2
- I. INFIRMARY

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INTERVIEWS

Mr. Edward Bush
Miss Frances M. Chester
Mr. Johnston Christenbury
Reverend William Compton
Mr. M. L. Eargle
Mr. Harold Gault
Mr. J. C. Hawkins
Mr. Spears Hinton
Mr. Morrison Leland
Mrs. Faunie Lenoir
Miss Frances B. McNulty
Mrs. Lora Snyder
Mr. Walter Sullivan
Mr. Frank Teaster
Mr. Thomas Trott
Mr. Alfred A. Whipple
Mr. George F. Wiese
Mr. T. P. Wood

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

THE WILL OF MR. SAMUEL LEGERWOOD PATTERSON

North Carolina, Caldwell County,
In the Superior Court.

In the Matter of the Last
Will and Testament
of
Samuel Legerwood Patterson, deceased.

This my Will--

I, Samuel L. Patterson, direct my executor to sell at public or private sale for cash or on time, at his discretion, all my personal property, except as much of the household and kitchen furniture and farm tools and machinery as he may deem best to retain, the proceeds of which sales shall be turned into the general funds of my estate. I direct my executor to turn into the general funds of my estate any money he may collect on my accident Insurance Policy. Out of the proceeds of all my personal property I direct my executor to pay all my just debts, and all the bequests herein contained.

I bequeath to my nephew, Frank F. Patterson, two hundred dollars.

I bequeath to my great nephew, Morehead Patterson, five hundred dollars.

I bequeath to my dear relative, Sadie Jones, one hundred dollars.

I bequeath to my namesake, Eugene Patterson Jones, two hundred dollars.

I bequeath to my namesake, Samuel P. Hall, two hundred dollars.

I direct that one half the cost of erecting the monuments over the graves of my father, mother, nephew Louis and little child, now under contract with the Raleigh Marble Works be paid by my executor.

I direct my executor to pay any other necessary or incidental expenses necessary in settling my estate, or doing other proper things.

I direct especially that the notes given my wife for money borrowed of her, amounting in all to over five thousand dollars, be fully repaid.

If the proceeds of my personal estate shall not be sufficient to meet all expenses and the bequests herein contained, I direct my executor to sell the marketable timber, growing on both sides of the "Sarratt" branch, or elsewhere, and turn the proceeds into the general funds of the estate.

If the amount is still insufficient, I direct that my executor shall sell, on terms as he may deem best, the mill property, and as much of the farm property contiguous to the mill property, as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this will.

I bequeath to my dear wife all personal property, of cash, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, etc., remaining after the foregoing provisions have been complied with.

I bequeath to my dear wife the use, profits and benefits of the farm during her life. After the death of my wife, I will and bequeath all my property to the Trustees of the Missionary Jurisdiction of Asheville or to the proper Episcopal Church Authorities, by whatever name called, to be used by said Church authorities for the erection and maintenance of an industrial and agricultural school for white boys, under such provisions and regulations as the proper authorities may prescribe. But the said church authorities shall have no power of sale of any part of the real estate--and whenever the property as a whole shall cease to be used for the purposes herein named, that is, for or in connection with an industrial or agricultural school, the whole property shall revert to my natural heirs.

I devise that a Church shall always be maintained on the same site whereon now stands the Chapel of Rest, and that the present grave yard or cemetery be preserved in decent order.

I appoint my beloved nephew, Lindsay Patterson, my executor to execute the provisions of this will according to their true meaning and intent. I give and bequeath to my said nephew, Lindsay, my interest in the Flint Knob Mine property in Wilkes County and my land in Ashe County adjoining the old Long Hope lands.

I bequeath also to my said nephew, Lindsay, the sum of five hundred dollars and necessary expenses for services in executing this will, no other commissions to be allowed.

In witness of the above, I hereunto sign my name, this 29th July, 1905.

(Signed) S. L. Patterson

NORTH CAROLINA
CALDWELL COUNTY

I, BETTY SHARPE BARLOW, Assistant Clerk Superior Court in the above named County and State, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Will of S. L. Patterson, as appears of record in this office in Will Book C, at page 537.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this the 4th day of August, 1958.

(Signed) Betty Sharpe Barlow
Assistant Clerk Superior Court,
Caldwell County

APPENDIX B

THE PATTERSON SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

THE PATTERSON SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

In August, 1946, a group of interested alumni met at Patterson School to organize an alumni association. Since it was formed, the group has helped to promote and maintain an interest in the school among former students. It has contributed financial aid and has wholeheartedly supported the improvement campaigns held by the school. The first officers of the organization were as follows: Jesse Hawkins, president, Legerwood, North Carolina; Thomas L. Trott, vice-president, Bennettsville, South Carolina; Howard Mayo, historian, Danville, Virginia; and Bill Compton, student secretary, of the school.

At the first reunion the main speaker was Mr. J. C. Baskerville, secretary of the Lenoir, North Carolina, Chamber of Commerce and father of a graduate of the class of 1942. The sermon on Sunday morning was delivered by the Reverend Mr. Hugh A. Dobbin, former headmaster of the school. The association inaugurated a drive to build a gymnasium and plans were made for a fund-raising campaign.

The Reverend Mr. Jadi L. Martin, class of 1913 at Patterson, was the main speaker at the second reunion held in 1947. Thomas L. Trott was elected president; John Oxford, vice-president; Mrs. Elizabeth Dobbin, secretary-treasurer; J. Morrison Leland, historian; and John Mills, student secretary. Jesse Hawkins and Harrison Bridgeman were elected to

the Patterson School Board.

At the meeting held in 1948 the association donated one hundred dollars toward the gymnasium. The main address on "Christianity Versus Communism" was brought by Mr. Hugh Mitchell of Statesville, North Carolina. The Reverend Mr. Hugh A. Dobbin delivered the sermon on Sunday morning. John Oxford was chosen president, and Grissom Miller became the vice-president. The other officers were reelected.

In 1949 the alumni association meeting was held in connection with the fortieth anniversary of the school. The association contributed one hundred dollars to the gymnasium fund along with numerous individual gifts to the school. Grissom Miller was elected president and Finley Hawkins, vice-president.

Finley Hawkins was elected president at the association meeting held in 1950 and Pierce Bond was chosen vice-president. Walter Sullivan was elected an alumni member of the Patterson School Board of Directors. Grissom Miller, retiring president of the association, became the other director according to custom established by that time. The group contributed one hundred dollars toward uniforms for the football team. Mr. George F. Wiese, superintendent of Patterson, preached at the Sunday morning service, and the Reverend Mr. Hugh A. Dobbin was the celebrant at the Holy Communion.

The Rt. Reverend M. George Henry, D. D., the new Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Western North Carolina, was guest minister at the reunion held in 1951. The president elected was Pierce Bond and the vice-president was Tillman Whisenant. Miss Helen Thomas of the Patterson School staff was elected corresponding secretary. The contribution of one hundred dollars from the alumni was designated for the purchase of uniforms for the baseball team at Patterson.

At the alumni association meeting in 1952 the Rt. Reverend M. George Henry celebrated the Holy Communion and delivered the sermon on Sunday morning. At this meeting one hundred four dollars was given for athletic equipment and one hundred five dollars was given for the new chancel which was being added to the Sarah Joyce Lenoir Memorial Chapel. The new president elected was Tillman Whisenant, and J. Morrison Leland was chosen vice-president. Harrison Bridgeman and Howard Mayo were named as directors on the Patterson School Board.

A reunion was not held in 1953 because of the threat of polio. The 1954 meeting was held on Labor Day week-end. Mr. J. Morrison Leland became the president, with Bill Cunningham as vice-president and Cosmo Brockington, historian. Walter Sullivan and Edgar Dobbin were appointed to the Patterson School Board. A contribution of one hundred three

dollars was given to the athletic fund of the school. The offering at the Sunday morning service, which was conducted by the Reverend Mr. Hugh A. Dobbin, was given toward the completion of the chapel.

At the 1955 reunion, contributions were made for an altar rail to be given in memory of Mrs. Beulah Dobbin Kent, daughter of the Reverend Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Dobbin, who for many years was a faithful teacher at the school. The offering at the Sunday morning service was given for a church flag and a United States flag to be used at the chapel chancel. Bill Cunningham was elected president; Fritz Annas, vice-president; and Miss Mary Wiese, corresponding secretary.

Harrison Bridgeman was elected president at the 1956 reunion. Johnston Christenbury was chosen vice-president. The Sunday morning service was delivered by the Reverend Mr. Floyd Finch, Jr., of Lenoir, North Carolina. An offering of one hundred forty dollars was given toward constructing tennis courts at the school.¹

The Rt. Reverend Mr. George Henry presented the main address at the business meeting held at the 1957 reunion. Harry Justice was chosen president. Other officers elected were Clarence E. McClellan, vice-president; Miss Mary Wiese,

¹J. Morrison Leland, "Our Alumni Association," The Patterson School News, January, 1957.

corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. A. Dobbin, recording secretary and treasurer; and J. Morrison Leland, historian. Walter Sullivan and Jesse C. Hawkins were appointed to the Patterson School Board of Directors. The Reverend Mr. Edward Phillip Bush, Jr., of Saint Luke's Episcopal Church in Alexandria, Virginia, and the son of Edward P. Bush, Sr., class of 1914 at Patterson School, was the guest speaker at the Sunday morning service. A contribution of sixty-eight dollars was given to the athletic association at the school.²

The largest group in the history of the alumni association met for the annual meeting in 1958. The following new officers were elected at the business meeting: Clarence E. McClellan, president; Edward Bush, vice-president; De Field, secretary and treasurer. Donations were made to complete payment for the two chapel rooms in honor of the Reverend Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Dobbin. A resolution presented by Finley Hawkins was accepted by the association to notify the Reverend Mr. and Mrs. Dobbin of the action of the group regarding the sacristy and choir room in their honor. A copy of the resolution follows:

Resolved that we of the Patterson School Alumni Association have inscribed in the minutes and permanent records of the Association our genuine and sincere gratitude for the usefulness and fine example exemplified

²Mrs. Ed Dobbin, "Secretary's Report of Alumni Meeting," The Patterson School News, October, 1957.

by the Reverend Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Dobbin during twenty-four years of devoted service at the School and twenty-two years of close association since that time. We shall always be indebted to them for their profound influence which has and will continue to enrich our lives. Those of us who worked with and under them were most fortunate; those who only know of their works and deeds are better from the experience.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mr. and Mrs. Dobbin and that they be informed hereby that a gift expressing the appreciation of the alumni has been used to complete the sacristy and choir room of the Sarah Joyce Lenoir Memorial Chapel in their honor, and that a bronze tablet will be placed in each room bearing their names respectively.³

The 1959 reunion of the Patterson School alumni was held at the school on August 29 and 30. Bishop M. George Henry was the guest speaker for the Saturday evening program. At the business session the following slate of officers was presented and elected: Edward Bush, president; Harold Gault, vice-president; Mrs. Andrew Lenoir, recording secretary and treasurer; Miss Mary Wiese, corresponding secretary; J. Morrison Leland, historian; and Walter Sullivan and Jesse Hawkins, Patterson School Board of Directors. The sermon at the Sunday morning church service was preached by the new school chaplain, the Reverend Mr. Henry D. Moore, Jr.⁴

³Mrs. Elizabeth Dobbin, recording secretary, "Minutes of the 1958 Alumni Association Reunion," The Patterson School News, October, 1958.

⁴Mrs. E. A. Dobbin, "Minutes of the Alumni Association Meeting 1959," The Patterson School News, October, 1959.

Bishop M. George Henry was the guest speaker at the 1960 reunion. At this meeting a motion was made and adopted by the association that Bishop Henry be made a life member of the alumni association. The Reverend Mr. William Compton, a Patterson School graduate, preached at the Sunday morning service. The new officers elected for the next year were Harold Gault, president; William Compton, vice-president; Mrs. Faunie Lenoir, recording secretary and treasurer. The other officers were reelected. The meeting in 1961 was scheduled to be held on August 26 and 27.⁵

⁵Mrs. Faunie Lenoir, recording secretary, "Minutes of the 1960 Alumni Reunion," The Patterson School News, October, 1960.

APPENDIX C

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Patterson Song School

Words
Isabelle Swann

Music
by
Elisabeth Dobbin.



1. Surrounded by majestic hills, Our Alma Mater lies;
2. For here together day by day We study, seek the best;
3. For every dawning fresh and new, We thank our Lord each day,
4. Like mystic spell of magic charm When life's hard race we run,



Like them with aims our lives it fills, Ascending to the skies
We learn to work, we learn to play, To meet life's every test.
And when at eve our work is thru 'Tis sweet to kneel and pray.
Will come to us our fears to calm The name of Patterson.



Chorus:

As to the hills our hearts we raise For strength and faith so true,



Dear Patterson, in song of praise Our voices rise to you.

Bva lower

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION
PATTERSON SCHOOL
Lenoir, North Carolina

Full Name _____ Date _____

Address _____
(Street and Number) (City) (State)

Telephone Number _____ Date of Birth _____

Place of Birth _____ Race _____

Height _____ Weight _____

What grade does applicant expect to enter? _____

Does he expect to attend college? _____

Which college? _____

Name and address of school last attended _____

Other schools with dates in each _____

Name of father or guardian _____ Occupation _____

Place of birth _____ Name of mother _____

Occupation _____ Place of birth _____

Church affiliation or preference _____

If baptized, give date and place _____ Confirmed? _____

Will student have laundry done in Lenoir? _____

Or send home in mailing case? _____

Does he have Senior Lifesaving Certificate? _____

Junior? _____

Will he try out for football? _____ Basketball? _____

Other sports? _____ Does he have any physical defects or
weaknesses? _____

(A medical report supplied by the School is to be completely
filled in by a physician before the candidate is finally
accepted.)

Are you willing to abide by the rules of the School? _____

(Signature of Applicant) _____

If or when student is 16 years of age, do you wish him to have your permission to smoke? _____

Give names, addresses, and occupations of two persons to whom we may write for both character and financial references:

1. _____
 (Name) (Address) (Occupation)
2. _____
 (Name) (Address) (Occupation)

Who will be responsible for school expenses? _____

Fees to be paid by the semester or quarter? _____

I hereby apply for the admission into the Patterson School of my son (ward) _____ for the school session beginning _____, subject to the conditions of the printed catalog and the regulations of the School. He is a boy of good moral character and has not been expelled from any school. I understand that every accepted candidate is expected to prove himself worthy of the advantages offered him or consent to forfeit them. I will do my best to see that my son, if accepted, obeys the rules of the School, and will give the Headmaster and Faculty my full cooperation. I enclose check for the registration fee of \$25, which I understand will be returned to me if the application is not accepted.

If the applicant is accepted, I hereby agree to pay the board and tuition fee of \$1000 annually plus \$200 for extras,* payable in advance in two installments of \$600 on August 15 and January 15, or in four equal installments of \$300 on August 15, November 1, January 15, and April 1. Special arrangements may be made if desired. It is understood that the tuition rate is on a semester basis, and full installments are to be paid for that period even though the student will be absent from school for Christmas and Spring vacations. It is also understood that if the student withdraws or is dismissed from the School, no refund of tuition or fees already paid will be made. I understand that the cost of any property damage due to carelessness, as well as extra-weight laundry, special trips to Lenoir, medical expenses other than routine treatment in the school infirmary, laboratory and work-book fees, Mechanical Drawing instruments, typing, or riding will be charged to me.

*These charges supersede any listed in older catalog or other printed if different.

AGENDA FOR FIELD DAY

PATTERSON SCHOOL

MAY 7, 1961

10:30 A.M.

Holy Communion
Sarah Joyce Lenoir Memorial Chapel

12:30 P.M.

Picnic Lunch
On the Campus

IN THE CHAPEL

1:30 P.M.

Mr. Victor C. Jones
Development Program for
Patterson School

Installation of Key Club Officers

Dick Burman, President
Alfred Pate, Vice-President
Jerry McSwain, Secretary
Tom Everett, Treasurer
Guy Gregg, ChaplainPresentation of portrait of Robert E. Lee
Mrs. Rufus Gwyn
(In memory of Mr. Samuel Legerwood Patterson
by his cousins, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gwyn)Talk on Robert E. Lee
Mr. Fate BealGUIDED TOURS OF PATTERSON SCHOOL
Members of Key Club

IN THE GYMNASIUM

2:45 P.M.

Variety Program

OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES 3:45 P.M.
(Simultaneous)

Horse Show

Riding Ring

Softball Game

Baseball Field

All guests are asked to please sign the Guest Register
in the Common Room of Palmyra Hall.

Baccalaureate Service
and
Commencement



SARAH JOYCE LENOIR MEMORIAL CHAPEL

PATTERSON SCHOOL

Legerwood Station

LENOIR, NORTH CAROLINA



10:30 A.M.

FRIDAY, MAY 29

1958

Class of 1958

Howard Barnes Beckwith

Anatol Bernheimer

Henry N. P. Bond

William Stanley Craig

John Marshall Furlow

Benjamin Mitchell Knight, Jr.

Gary Dee Robinson

Danny Coaker Triplett

Program

PROCESSIONAL HYMN 266 ----- "Holy, Holy, Holy! Lord
God Almighty!"

COMMUNION SERVICE ----- Prayer Book, Page 67

THE DECALOGUE ----- Prayer Book, Page 68

COLLECT, EPISTLE, and GOSPEL -- Prayer Book, Page 180

NICENE CREED ----- Prayer Book, Page 71

SERMON HYMN 435 -- "Dear Lord and Father of Mankind"

SERMON ----- Rev. Chas. C. Fishburne, Jr., D.D.
Tryon, North Carolina

OFFERTORY ----- "O Lord Most Holy"
By Franz Abt

COMMUNION HYMN 196 ----- "Bread of the World"

BENEDICTION ----- Prayer Book, Page 84

SCHOOL SONG

BISHOP'S MESSAGE ----- Rt. Rev. M. George Henry, D.D.
Bishop of Western North Carolina

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS ----- Mr. George F. Wiese
Superintendent of Patterson School

PRESENTATION OF 8th
GRADE CERTIFICATES ----- Mr. Wiese

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS ----- Mr. Wiese

RECESSIONAL HYMN 554 ---- "Lead On, O King Eternal"

SPRING, 1961

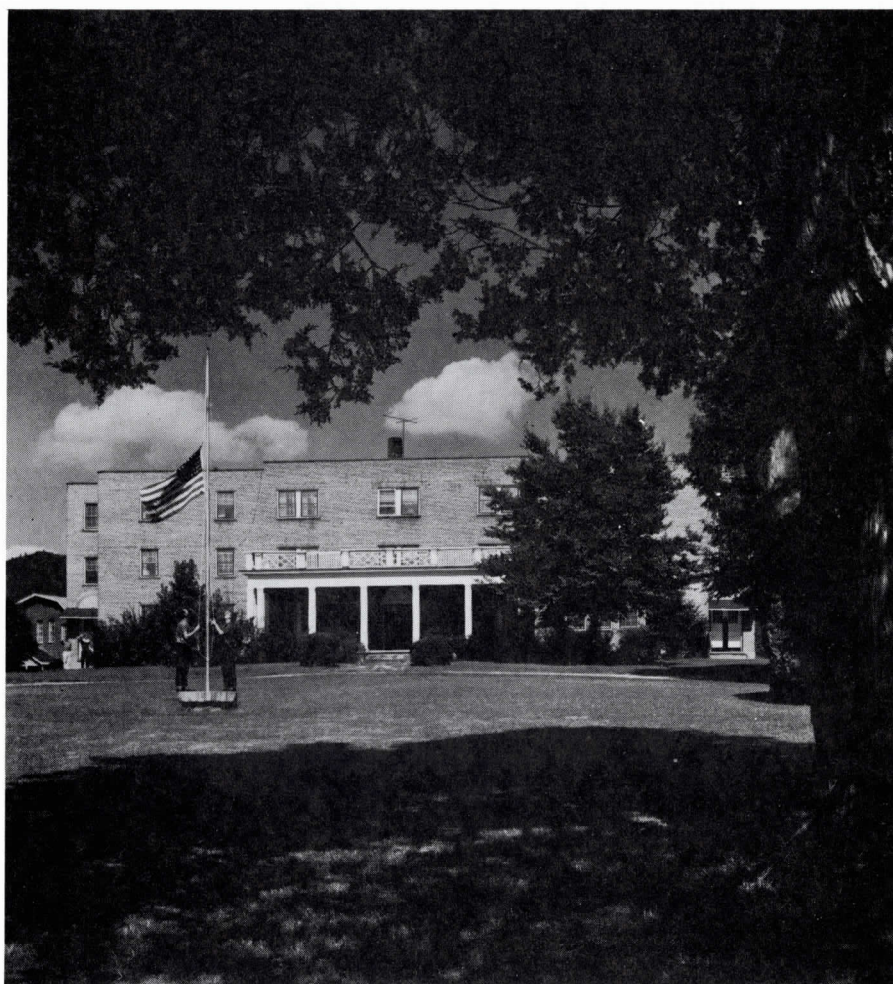
SUPPLEMENT TO THE CATALOG OF THE PATTERSON SCHOOL

ACCREDITED BY

THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES



GEORGE F. WIESE, SUPERINTENDENT

LENOIR, NORTH CAROLINA

CALENDAR FOR 1961-1962

Boys arrive on campus Monday, September 4, 1961
(No boys expected to arrive before this date)

School opens Tuesday, September 5, 1961

No Thanksgiving holiday by vote of students and parents

Christmas holidays begin 12 noon December 22, 1961
(Monday, December 18, will be a school day)

Christmas holidays end 9 p.m. January 8, 1961

Second semester begins January 23, 1962

Spring holidays begin 12 noon March 30, 1962
(Monday, March 26, will be a school day)

Spring holidays end 9 p.m. April 9, 1962

Field Day for parents and friends May 6, 1962

Commencement Service 10:30 a.m. June 1, 1962

ROSTER OF STUDENTS 1960-1961

SENIORS

E. Goven Baughan	Richmond, Va.
David Beach	Columbus, Ohio
James Long Burns	Lebanon, Va.
James Davis	Henckley, Ohio
Jack Dennis	Eglin AFB, Fla.
John Dickinson	Charlotte, N. C.
Charles Geer	Anderson, S. C.
Robert Gilham	New York, N. Y.
Robert Matheson	Conover, N. C.
Philip May	Charlotte, N. C.
Victor Roy	New York, N. Y.
David Shire	Ashland, Ky.
John Yeager	Hickory, N. C.

FACULTY AND STAFF FOR 1960-1961

Rev. Henry D. Moore, Jr.	Chaplain
Bible, Social Studies, Guidance	
B.S. in Ed., Ohio State University	
B.D., Bexley Hall, Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio	
M.A., Ohio State University	
Alfred A. Whipple	Principal
English, Latin	
A.B., Bates College, Lewiston, Maine	
M.A., University of North Carolina	
Georgie M. Brown	Spanish, Geometry, Librarian
B.S., M. Ed., University of Maine	
Frances M. Chester	Typewriting, Registrar
A.B., Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois	
Mrs. Hester L. D. Cook	Mathematics
B.S., Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.	
M. Ed., University of North Carolina	
Wilton T. Cook	English, Social Studies
B.S., Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.	
B.D., Wake Forest, Winston-Salem, N. C.	
M. Ed., University of South Carolina	
Alvin C. Fowler	Science, Mathematics
B.S., Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.	
Jesse C. Hawkins	Mathematics, Science
B.S., Appalachian State Teachers' College	
Boone, North Carolina	
Mrs. Lora Snyder	7th Grade, Admissions
Byington Teachers' Training School,	
Louisa, Ky. — Berea College	
Frank W. Teaster	Social Studies, Coach
A.B., Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.	
Mrs. George F. Wiese	Remedial Reading
Wesleyan Conservatory, Macon, Ga.	
Thelma Koonce	Secretary
Mrs. M. L. Reynolds	Asst. Secretary
Mrs. Faunie T. Lenoir	Nurse
Mrs. Helen Buckland	Housemother
Mrs. James Steele	Dietitian
Mrs. Thomas E. Steele	Asst. Dietitian
Andrew Patterson	Cook